

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House today to remind my colleagues of a very important day approaching—the National Day of Prayer to be observed on Thursday, May 4. Around this great country, people of all ages, race, and social standing will join together on Thursday to give thanks for the blessings they have received. In addition, they will offer up prayers for our Nation and the suffering we have recently endured. We certainly have much to be thankful for but we also have much to seek divine guidance about.

Although this body will not be in formal session on Thursday, I hope that my colleagues in their own personal way will observe the National Day of Prayer—a tradition since Congress passed a resolution in 1952.

In addition, I commend Wanda Kay Wigley for making the Mississippi National Day of Prayer a priority in our State.

RECOGNITION OF WALTER LUCIANO

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this body is the opportunity we occasionally get to recognize publicly outstanding citizens of our Nation. Today I am especially pleased to speak about so worthy and respected an individual. I rise today to recognize Mr. Walter Luciano.

On a local level, Mr. Luciano is involved in a number of organizations. He works for the parks department as a law enforcement officer. He is well known in Glendale Civilian Observation Patrol [GCOP] as patrol captain and as an active board member. Mr. Luciano is also an auxiliary member of the Middle Village Ambulance Corps.

Mr. Luciano, who held a reserve commission in the New York Army National Guard for almost 23 years of service was recently retired with the rank of captain due to downsizing of his unit. He now serves in the Retired Reserve. His commitment to serving this Nation is truly admirable; he is a model of how responsible citizens can help make their neighborhoods and their country safe.

Additionally, Mr. Luciano has been noted in the local papers of Bayridge, and the New York Daily News for his truancy program and his involvement with the New York City Board of Education's Speaker in the Classroom Program.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in commending

Mr. Luciano for his dedicated service. He is truly an inspiration to us all.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING A VISIT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

SPEECH OF

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I just want to make 3 points: one to my colleagues, one to the Chinese Government, and one to the administration.

I simply would remind my colleagues that this administration has actually done more than any of the previous administrations with respect to elevating its relationship with Taiwan. This is the first administration which has allowed high-level members of its Government to visit Taiwan. This is the administration that signed legislation last year passed by this Congress to allow Taiwanese-Americans to list Taiwan as their place of birth on passports, and in a whole variety of levels it has enhanced that cooperation.

To the Chinese Government, I simply remind that Government, we have many differences. Both the gentlewoman from California and the gentleman from California have spoken to those differences.

However, in and of itself the passage of this resolution does not speak to the question of whether our policy should be a one-China policy or a two-China policy or one China and one Taiwan policy. It deals very specifically with the question of President Lee making an informal visit, and it should not be construed in any other fashion.

The third point is to the administration. I think you will see, by virtue of the unanimity of feeling on this subject in the Congress, that this issue will not simply go away, that it will not end with a passage of a sense of Congress resolution, and that legislation will be coming that will seek to mandate this visit if the administration's policy does not change. I urge them to reconsider this aspect of their policy.

CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 19, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

The House recently completed 100 days of action on the leadership's 10-point Contract with America, taking up and passing measures ranging from legal and congressional reforms to a balanced budget amendment.

Despite all the attention to the Contract in Washington, I have been impressed in a number of public meetings in Indiana that the Contract only rarely comes up for discussion. Most people know very little of its provisions. For those who do, many support the major elements of the Contract but also say that the House leadership has tried to do too much too quickly. Still others see Congress as operating under the "politics as usual" rules, criticize the spending cuts, or disagree with cutting taxes before balancing the budget.

SUMMARY

Crafted last fall, the Contract with America was organized into 10 major planks, plus a prologue making procedural changes in the House. The promise was to bring all of the items up for a vote within 100 days. All passed the House except the constitutional amendment limiting congressional terms. Some of the measures passed by the House—such as the balanced budget amendment and welfare reform—differed in significant ways from the versions outlined in the Contract. The Senate has not yet acted on most of the Contract, although it did defeat the balanced budget amendment. Only two parts of the Contract have become law—requiring Congress to comply with the laws it passes for everyone else and reducing unfunded federal mandates.

As it has turned out, the Contract is really a starting point for negotiations. It is clear to me that the raw and unrefined bills, passed by the House will be softened by the Senate, or may be even stopped. Even after surgery by the Senate, some Contract initiatives face possible presidential vetoes. Which parts of the Contract will eventually become law is far from clear.

I voted for several parts of the Contract and opposed others. The House first took action, with my support, to cut the number of committees and congressional staff and to require Congress to live by the laws it passes. These proposals were similar to legislation I sponsored last session based on the work of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. I also voted for a balanced budget amendment, a version of the line-item veto, curbs on federal mandates on the states, and restrictions on excessive government regulations, among other measures. I did not support certain other provisions, including a bill that would restrict individuals' Fourth Amendment protections against government searches, a term limits proposal that would kick in some 19 years from now, and an expensive tax cut—largely for the

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

wealthy—that would make it enormously difficult, if not impossible, to balance the budget.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

There have been several positive aspects to the Contract with America. First, the House leadership did what they said they would do. They took on several major issues and moved them through the legislative process expeditiously. They deserve credit for that. They have seized extraordinary control of the political agenda and the terms of the debate.

Second, several Contract items represent significant reforms. For example, the measures, that have been signed into law—congressional compliance and restrictions on unfunded mandates—are important changes.

Third, the Contract has helped bring about a serious reassessment of the role of government. The House leadership has focussed greater attention on several very important questions. How big should the federal government be? Should the functions of income maintenance and regulation be permanent features of our government? Can we pay for whatever we decide the government ought to do? Do states have sufficient resources and capabilities to resume their full role under the Constitution?

DRAWBACKS

There are also several drawbacks to the Contract. First, the Contract has dealt to a surprising degree with legislative and regulatory procedures rather than substantive legislation. For example, the Contract has us vote on sending to the states a Constitutional amendment to require Congress to eventually balance the budget rather than have us simply vote on a balanced budget. As the Speaker said, "We cleverly picked popular things to do."

Second, the Contract failed to deal with many of the real problems facing our nation. As House consideration of the Contract was coming to a close, I kept thinking to myself that it is now time to get about the business of the nation: doing something about jobs, incomes, health care, and education. The real test is not how many bills are passed or the popular ratings score or the checklist on the Contract's progress. The real test is whether we improve the lives of Americans and improve our prospects for the future.

Third, several of the Contract items went too far. For example, a central part of the Contract has been to cut back programs for millions of struggling Americans while at the same time providing tax cuts mainly for the rich—tax cuts the Wall Street Journal called "the biggest tax-saving bonanza in years for upper-income Americans". I do not find broad support for the proposals to cut federal programs that benefit children, the elderly, or the middle class.

Fourth, the tough budget decisions lie ahead. The basic Contract promise, of course, is to cut federal spending and balance the budget. If the new leadership fails at that, they will have failed altogether. The Contract's tax cuts were a major step in the wrong direction. It will be impossible to both reach a balanced federal budget and provide big House-passed tax cuts without putting the entire budget on the cutting table, including Medicare and Social Security. So far the House leadership has spoken only in generalities about cutting spending. Sooner or later, they will have to detail politically difficult spending cuts.

CONCLUSION

It is far too early in the process to say that the Contract has been a success or a failure. The House has certainly not finished its heavy lifting, and in many respects the tough decisions lie ahead. Still, a good start

has been made on certain items, and it is quite possible that with the Senate serving as a filter and a brake, the legislative results will be pretty good.

FLOYD DAVIS TRIBUTE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, last week New Mexico lost one of our great citizens. It is with great sadness that I inform the House of the death of Floyd Davis of Rio Rancho.

The 76-year-old Davis was the continuous, energetic volunteer in the fight to preserve, protect, and nurture African-American youth.

A long-time resident of Hempstead, NY, and Rio Rancho, Mr. Davis became a singular institution in both locales for research, communication, and networking related to increasing employment opportunities for the African-American community as a whole but especially for its youth. A native of Norfolk, VA, Mr. Davis retired from the U.S. Postal Service at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York and relocated to Rio Rancho.

Mr. Davis served as a school volunteer with troubled youth in Albuquerque, Rio Rancho, and Springfield Gardens, NY, and was one of the first to organize a directory of black businesses and professionals in Hempstead, NY.

He personally circulated through the public and private sector of Albuquerque in search of employment opportunities for African-American youth. Opportunities identified were disseminated through the civic and religious network of the community. This was often followed by any support required to achieve the goal of getting more youth gainfully employed.

He had recently completed a self-funded survey of African-American car sales persons in the Albuquerque area which was designed to increase patronization by the community and help strengthen the presence of these sales persons with potential customers.

Mr. Davis also served as a strong foot soldier across Albuquerque with the New Mexico Democratic Party to help get out the vote for many Democrats. He was a tireless volunteer for the Democratic Party and made sure that Democrats were elected to office.

Clearly, Mr. Davis touched a great many lives during his many years with us. I am glad I had the opportunity to know him. I urge my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to this very special man, Mr. Floyd Davis of Rio Rancho.

STATEMENT ON ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the 125th anniversary of the Order of the Eastern Star, which is being celebrated at the organization's annual convention in Atlantic City, NJ, today. This is an important organization that has done much for our Nation and deserves our recognition.

The Order of the Eastern Star is associated with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons and membership is open to Master Masons, their wives, daughters, mothers, widows and sisters. The precise beginnings of the order are not known, but records indicate that a similar organization existed in France during the 18th century. The order was introduced in the United States by Robert Morris, a La-Grange, KY., Mason, teacher, poet, attorney, and minister who wrote the first ritual in 1850 and published it in 1865 as *The Rosary of the Eastern Star*. The General Grand Chapter, which has jurisdiction over chapters in the United States and Canada, was founded in 1876 and is headquartered here in Washington.

The order is dedicated to serving people in need, to social enjoyment and promotion of civic interests. Among other activities, it offers scholarships to needy students, and maintains homes both for aged members and orphaned children of members, and aids in research into diseases such as cancer, arthritis, and heart disease.

The Order of the Eastern Star is no small organization. There are 3 million members worldwide; 2.5 million of them in the General Grand Chapter. It is the largest women's fraternal organization in the world. I feel a particularly close connection because my own mother, Mrs. Margaret Scafati, has been a member for 55 years and served as worthy district deputy in 1978.

The Order of the Eastern Star has provided spiritual guidance and tangible aid to millions throughout its 125-year history. I congratulate the Order of the Eastern Star on its first 125 years and wish it another 125 years of equal success.

TRIBUTE TO SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Representatives MAXINE WATERS and WALTER TUCKER have joined me to salute the Second Baptist Church of Los Angeles on the occasion of its 110th anniversary of providing outstanding ministry and spiritual leadership to Los Angeles' African-American community. On Friday, May 12 at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel, Second Baptist Church will hold its anniversary banquet to recognize the distinguished contributions of some of Los Angeles' most notable sons and daughters. In recognition of the empowering contributions that Second Baptist Church has made to our combined communities however, we would like to use this opportunity to share with our colleagues the following historical retrospective of this great church.

For African-Americans the black church traditionally has served as a beacon of light and as a nurturing spiritual foundation. Clearly, Second Baptist Church stands as a personification of that force. Organized in 1885, Second Baptist Church began its spiritual journey with a small congregation of 22 members. Today, its congregation has swelled to 1,350 active and participating members.

The church's first pastor was the Reverend S.C. Pierce, who conducted services atop an animal stable in old downtown Los Angeles. In 1887, under the spiritual leadership of the Reverend C.H. Anderson, the church purchased the land and erected its first sanctuary on Maple Avenue. The Reverend Anderson pastored Second Baptist Church for two decades. He was followed in 1908 by the Reverend J.L. McCoy, who served until 1915. The Reverend H.D. Prowd succeeded Pastor McCoy; he served from 1915 to 1920.

In 1921, the Reverend Thomas L. Griffith answered the call to pastor Second Baptist Church's burgeoning congregation. Four years later in 1925, the church erected and moved to its present edifice at 2412 Griffith Avenue. Designed in the Lombard Romanesque style by famed Los Angeles architects Paul R. Williams and Norman Marsh, the church has been designated as a historical landmark by the city of Los Angeles.

The Reverend Griffith was succeeded in 1941 by the Reverend J. Raymond Henderson. During his 20 years of ministry, the church liquidated its mortgage of \$83,000, underwent a complete renovation, constructed a parsonage and a Christian education building, and purchased an apartment building, a parking lot, and a community center.

In 1963, the Reverend Thomas Kilgore, Jr. became pastor of Second Baptist Church. It was under his leadership that the church solidified its base as an influential and important force in the future of Los Angeles' African-American community. During his leadership, the church succeeded in helping to reorder the priorities of community leaders to include the less fortunate and traditionally underserved members of Los Angeles society. He raised the community's social consciousness and established Second Baptist Church as a force not to be dismissed in formulating plans for the future of our neighborhoods and communities. Dr. Kilgore established programs to meet the needs of citizens that were otherwise not being addressed. He oversaw the construction of Griffith Gardens, a 38-unit apartment building, and established a child development center at the church. In addition, the church's social hall underwent a complete renovation and two parking lots were purchased. Today, the Reverend Kilgore serves as pastor emeritus of Second Baptist Church.

In October 1987 the Reverend William S. Epps answered the call to pastor Second Baptist Church. Today, the church operates a Christian education program, a community social service program, the Pueblo Christian Action Center, and the Second Baptist Child Development Center.

In addition, under the Reverend Epps' able leadership and ministry, the church regularly convenes seminars and forums as it continues to address the problems endemic to our communities today. Second Baptist Church extends its ministry far beyond the pulpit of its majestic stained-glass-surrounded sanctuary. It is an increasingly important force in our community as it provides spiritual nourishment to its flock, and also seeks to provide spiritual and economic renewal for the disenfranchised members of the community. It provides hope where there is often no hope and it inspires the spirits of men, women, and children by helping them to realize a better tomorrow.

Few would argue about the increasingly important correlation that exists between the church and a healthy and prosperous commu-

nity. For over a century, Second Baptist Church has contributed to that prosperity by offering a ministry that nurtures the soul and empowers the mind. By providing economic and spiritual empowerment to the community, it continues to shine as a beacon of hope for the future. We are proud to recognize and commend this historic edifice and to congratulate the Reverend Epps, the Reverend Thomas Kilgore, Jr., and the members of Second Baptist Church for their ministry and leadership to the Los Angeles community. Please join us in extending our profound best wishes for continued success in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY SUN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of the San Bernardino County Sun newspaper in San Bernardino, CA. The Sun, under the leadership of executive editor Arnie Garson, was recently recognized as one of the top newspapers in the United States for 1994 in the annual Best of Gannett competition.

The San Bernardino County Sun was one of six finalists for the Gannett's Outstanding Achievement Award recognizing the best overall news performance by a newspaper in 1994 and is the recipient of the coveted Gold Medal Award for 1994. Altogether, the Sun received seven individual awards, the highest for any newspaper with a circulation of over 40,000.

In addition, Arnie Garson was 1 of 10 editors nationwide awarded the President's Ring and has thus become one of the finalists in the 1994 Editor of the Year competition. The top three contenders will be announced at the Gannett's editors' meeting in May and the winner will be announced in June.

Specifically, the Sun won top awards in seven separate categories. Mickie Enkoji was a top winner taking home first place honors in the Outstanding Achievement in Writing and Feature Writing categories. Rebecca Fairley Raney relieved the top prize for investigative reporting, while Paul Oberjuege was recognized for his prize-winning sports column. In addition, the Sun received top honors for public service, headlines, and packaging and presentation.

Few who make their home in San Bernardino County are surprised by the Sun's success. As my hometown newspaper over the course of my life, I have watched the Sun professionally adapt to the many changes that have taken place in our county over the years. While we may differ on specific issues from time to time, I have nothing but the utmost level of respect for the high standards and professionalism of this newspaper.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, my colleagues, and the people of San Bernardino County in recognizing Arnie Garson and the entire staff of the Sun for its success. It is only fitting that the House recognize the San Bernardino Sun, one of the truly outstanding newspapers in the United States today.

TRIBUTE TO THE FEDERAL WORKERS IN OKLAHOMA CITY

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Federal workers who are among the bombing victims in Oklahoma City. Their great sacrifice deserves our respect. Their public service deserves our gratitude. Their memory deserves our reflection.

We have just begun the annual commemoration of Public Service Recognition Week, an occasion where Federal agencies and employee organizations recognize the contributions made by public servants at all levels of Government. The Oklahoma bombing victims are truly the most deserving of recognition this year. Those who were killed or injured while working for America, shall forever remain among our Nation's most honored.

The loss of these workers reminds us that Federal service does have its risks, as well as its rewards. The blast hit the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building just as the employees inside began another workday. Now many of them are gone, but they have left behind a legacy of service to the public that is warmly remembered by the people of Oklahoma City.

Since the bombing, the Nation has witnessed the fine work of other Federal employees working tirelessly in Oklahoma City. During each day that has passed, we have seen Federal law enforcement officers effectively pursuing suspects and witnesses, the Federal Emergency Management Agency responding to the needs of Oklahoma citizens affected by the tragedy, and the General Services Administration's Emergency Operations Center coordinating the restoration of Federal agency operations in the area. This is Government service at its best.

This terrible event has caused many Americans to learn more about Federal workers—who they are, where they live, and what they do. Let's remember with pride those who served and are still serving today in Oklahoma City. Let's also recognize that there are many more like them serving Americans across this land.

TRIBUTE TO JERROD E. HAWK

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the class of 1999 at the U.S. Military Academy.

Jerrold E. Hawk will soon graduate Paulding High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extracurricular involvement. While in high school Jerrod has distinguished himself as a leader among his peers. He is an outstanding student and patriot.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women

and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Jerrod Hawk has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he begins his career in service to our country.

A SALUTE TO BILLY STRAYHORN
AND ELLINGTON '95

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to pay tribute to Billy Strayhorn and his many contributions to jazz music as a pianist, composer, lyricist, and arranger.

Billy Strayhorn will soon be remembered in the city of Pittsburgh during "Ellington '95: The Thirteenth Annual International Conference on the Life and Music of Duke Ellington," where delegates from 16 countries and 34 States will be in attendance. This event is dedicated to the memory of Billy Strayhorn and is being hosted by the Billy Strayhorn Chapter of the Duke Ellington Society in Pittsburgh, PA.

Billy Strayhorn was born in Dayton, OH on November 29, 1915, and was raised in Pittsburgh where he graduated from Westinghouse High School. It was in Pittsburgh at the Stanley Theatre, now the Benedum Center for the Performing Arts that the close association and collaboration between Duke Ellington and Strayhorn began. This remarkably productive collaboration endured for nearly three decades and produced more than 200 compositions and arrangements.

The musical compositions of Billy Strayhorn are among some of America's most popular jazz standards. Billy Strayhorn's music includes Take the 'A' Train, the Ellington Band's theme song, Lush Life, Something to Live For, Day Dream, After All, Chelsea Bridge, Lotus Blossom, and Blood Count. Billy Strayhorn has been honored on many occasions for his contributions to jazz and was elected to the "Songwriters' Hall of Fame" on April 15, 1984, by the National Academy of Popular Music.

The discovery of previously unknown Billy Strayhorn compositions has brought new recognition and acclaim to this great composer's memory. A newly discovered composition, Portrait of a Silk Thread, was premiered at the 1994 Ellington Conference in Stockholm, Sweden. Other previously unknown compositions have been found and will be premiered for the world at the Ellington Annual International Conference in Pittsburgh, May 24–28, 1995. I am confident that the presentation of these newly discovered compositions will be among the highlights of this year's Ellington conference.

Mr. Speaker, it is proper that the Members of the U.S. House should take note of Billy Strayhorn and his outstanding contributions to the musical heritage of the United States of America and the world. Billy Strayhorn and Duke Ellington were ambassadors to the world and helped to enlighten millions of individuals

from around the globe to the American jazz experience. I am pleased that the memory of Billy Strayhorn will be celebrated in Pittsburgh later this month and commend to the House and the American people "Ellington '95: The Thirteenth Annual International Conference on the Life and Music of Duke Ellington."

RECOGNITION OF JUDITH PISAR

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to acknowledge publicly the outstanding citizens of our Nation. I rise today to honor Judith Pizar in her installment as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in France, an honor she received on May 26, 1994. Ms. Pizar's contributions have led to building of a widely-admired cultural bridge between the United States and France and to Franco-American cultural relations in general.

A native of New York, Ms. Pizar has spent the last two decades in Paris working for the American Center in Paris, a cultural center that houses contemporary American art. Founded 63 years ago, the American Center has helped bridge the gap of cultural differences between the United States and France. Under Ms. Pizar's direction, the American Center has expanded with a new building that was dedicated on June 4, 1994. The new building will house a 420-seat theater, studios, a gallery, classrooms, and apartments for visiting artists and writers and will have space for an American restaurant.

Ms. Pizar has also organized cultural, educational and charitable events for artists in France and the United States. She has put together exhibitions of young painters and a variety of multi-media events on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Speaker, it is no surprise that France has bestowed this high achievement to Ms. Pizar, a person dedicated to the cultural and intellectual education of our countries.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in commending Ms. Judith Pizar for her valuable work. She is an inspiration to us all.

TRIBUTE TO SARA AND SIMHA
LAINER

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Sara and Simha Lainer, close friends of mine for more than 40 years and people passionately dedicated to the welfare of the Jewish community of Los Angeles. Natives of Eastern Europe, the Lainers came to southern California via Mexico, where they lived and worked for several years. We are lucky to have them.

Sara Lainer, a distinguished author of scholarly articles, has been an active volunteer on

behalf of Hadassah, Pioneer Women, General Israel Orphans Home, the Yiddish Culture Club, and many other organizations. She continues to lecture in Hebrew and Yiddish to groups in Los Angeles, and she holds an honorary doctorate from the Hebrew Theological College, Jewish University of America. Her commitment to the intellectual and spiritual components of Judaism is extraordinary.

Simha Lainer, who ran a successful real estate business in the San Fernando Valley, is a strong supporter of, and a dedicated volunteer with, the University of Judaism, the Jewish Community Foundation, the ADL, and West Coast Friends of the Hebrew University. Anyone who cares about the Jewish community of Los Angeles owes a huge thanks to Simha Lainer.

In 1989, the Lainers established the Simha and Sara Lainer Fund for Jewish Education, which has thus far awarded \$290,000 in scholarships to 400 children around the city. I can think of nothing more important than ensuring Judaism remains vibrant and alive in Los Angeles.

Simha and Sara also raised three sons, Mark, Nahum, and Luis, who have followed in the tradition of their parents in working hard on behalf of their community. I am indeed lucky to be good friends with all three, as well as their wives, Ellie, Alice, and Lee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Sara and Simha Lainer, whose tireless efforts to make this a better world inspire us all.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 26, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE ECONOMY

With all the attention given to the Contract With America in the first 100 days, it is also important to focus on an issue of much importance for many Hoosiers—the state of the economy and what can be done to strengthen the outlook.

1994 was a year of solid economic growth, strong job creation, and low inflation, a very unusual combination for the postwar period. The Midwest, including Indiana, did even better. Most everyone would be pleased if we could just freeze the 1994 numbers. But analysts warn that the rise in interest rates during the past year is slowing important sectors of the economy—particularly housing and autos—and that the rest of the economy may also shift into lower gear this year and next.

Performance Of The Economy. Economic Growth The economy's total output of goods and services grew 4.1% last year. This was the strongest growth in seven years and well above average for the postwar period. Much of the growth was fueled by a boom in business investment in new equipment. Housing starts hit their highest level since 1988, output of motor vehicles rose to the highest level in more than a decade, and industrial production rose 5.4% over 1993, the strongest gain in ten years.

Jobs. The economy created 3.5 million jobs in 1994, the strongest job growth in ten

years. More than nine out of every ten new jobs were in the private sector, a sign of the revitalized economy. Of major importance, particularly for the Midwest, was the strong rebound in manufacturing jobs after the heavy losses between 1989 and 1993.

Unemployment. The strong job growth last year put many unemployed people back to work. The unemployment rate fell from 6.7% at the start of the year to 5.4% at the end of the year, which is where it currently stands. There are now 1.5 million fewer unemployed workers than there were at the start of 1994.

Inflation. At the same time, inflation remained firmly under control. During 1994, consumer prices rose only 2.7%, the fourth year in a row of low inflation.

Productivity. Productivity, a key to non-inflationary growth, showed solid gains in 1994, for the second year in a row.

The Indiana Economy. For years, the Midwest lagged behind the rest of the American economy. We suffered more during recessions and took longer to catch up during recoveries. But that has now changed. The Midwest has outperformed the national economy in recent years, and especially last year. We had stronger job growth and lower unemployment—in fact, the unemployment rate in Indiana averaged about a point less than the national rate. Midwest growth was led by our strong manufacturing sector, which benefited from a big rise last year in business investment and consumer spending, as well as an increase in exports.

The Economic Outlook. Early last year, the Federal Reserve (Fed) began to tighten monetary policy, to keep the economy from overheating and causing higher inflation. Between February 1994 and February 1995, the Fed increased interest rates seven times, for a total rise of three percentage points. As a result, several key indicators suggest that the economy is slowing. Housing starts have fallen for three straight months and automobile sales are down from last year's peak. Industrial production has also fallen recently, and a big increase in unwanted inventories early this year might force manufacturers to cut production even more.

Most forecasters expect the economy to keep growing this year and next, although at a slower pace than last year. Job opportunities should also keep growing. But a few economists warn that the Fed may have tightened too much and put the economy into the danger zone of a new recession. In the past, whenever the Fed raised interest rates by three percentage points in a year a recession followed.

Economic Policy. What can be done to keep the economy growing and jobs increasing?

Deficit reduction. In 1993, Congress made major progress in bringing down the federal deficit. The improvement helped reduce long-term interest rates and stimulated the strong economic growth of 1994. Although the Fed reversed the progress on interest rates last year, Congress should continue to consolidate the gains on the deficit. The tax reduction package recently passed by the House, providing most of the benefits to upper-income taxpayers, was a big step backward for deficit reduction. It will make it extremely difficult to bring the budget into balance. I am also concerned that the new Congress may try to rush things by indiscriminately cutting programs that benefit the economy along with those that don't. Trying to do too much too soon may end in a deadlock that impairs further progress on the deficit. But a measured and reasoned approach to further deficit reduction would certainly be in the nation's long-term economic interest.

Interest rates. It generally takes from six to eighteen months for an increase in interest rates to have its full impact on the econ-

omy. With most of last year's rate rise coming since August, it will still be some months before we can evaluate the full economic effect. Since there are already signs of a slowdown, the Fed should clearly wait for better information on the economy before making any further rate increases. If the economic indicators show signs of deterioration in the next few months, I hope the Fed will actually consider reducing interest rates. With inflation already under control, a recession would impose hardship on millions of Americans with no benefit to the economy.

Conclusion. The 1990s expansion is now almost four years old and we have had some of the best economic numbers in a generation. The performance of the U.S. economy in 1994 was, in a word, outstanding. However, the question today is not whether the economy is slowing, but how much it is slowing and whether the Fed can achieve a "soft landing", trimming growth from over 4% to around 2.5%.

The economic statistics are important, but the real test of economic performance for me is whether it improves the income of working families, makes them feel more secure, and puts them on the path to prosperity. On those measures, the economic outlook must remain a top priority.

LEGISLATION PROVIDING MEDICAID COVERAGE OF ALL CERTIFIED NURSE PRACTITIONERS AND CLINICAL NURSE SPECIALISTS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation, H.R. 1339, that would provide Medicaid coverage for all certified nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists for services they are legally authorized to perform.

As the need to provide basic medical care to the Nation's medically deprived population increases, the need to facilitate access to quality, cost-effective primary care provided by nurse practitioners also increases. Over 400 studies have confirmed the high quality of health care provided by nurse practitioners in a variety of urban and rural primary care settings. It is well known that the majority of our underserved populations are located in rural and inner city settings across the Nation. While nurse practitioners are willing and able to provide services in these settings, not all nurse practitioners are currently being reimbursed by Medicaid for their services in these areas.

Currently, patients are able to access the care of certain nurse practitioners such as family and pediatric nurse practitioners, but others such as adult and women's health nurse practitioners are not accessible. The legislation I am introducing would enable all nurse practitioners, regardless of specialty, to provide care to Medicaid recipients.

Nurse practitioners are particularly capable to provide health care to the indigent. Their educational programs emphasize the provision of care to patients who have limited financial resources. In a national survey conducted by the American Academy on Nurse Practitioners, over 60 percent of the patients seen by these providers had family incomes of less than \$16,000 per year.

Nurse practitioners rate as high in financial efficiency as they do in consumer satisfaction. Their ability to focus on preventative and curative medical services contribute to the quality as well as the cost-effectiveness of the care they provide.

Nurse practitioners can play a central role in achieving our national goal of providing quality, cost-efficient health care for all citizens. I am hopeful this legislation will help to eliminate disparities in access to care for rural and inner city Medicaid populations by providing direct reimbursement to nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists who have proven their ability to deliver quality care in a cost-effective manner.

STATEMENT MARKING ANNIVERSARY OF HOLLAND HOME

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the 100th anniversary of the Holland Christian Home, which is located in North Haledon, NJ. The Holland Home is an excellent example of what private citizens can do to help those in need through their churches, civic groups and other organizations. It is a 151-bed home for the aged, fully licensed by the State and complete with skilled nursing care and other services that has developed from simple roots.

The Holland Home shows what people with vision can do when confronted with a problem in need of a solution. The founders of the home were church and community leaders who applied Christian principles to help all in their community, rather than waiting for the Government to solve their problems for them. That is a philosophy that is returning today, as the public realizes that "big government" is not always the answer. It was a concept that can work as well in 1995 as it worked in 1895.

The Holland Home traces its history to the early 1890s in Paterson, N.J., when members of several Dutch-speaking churches in the area addressed the difficulty of caring for elderly members, particularly those who had no children to provide for them. Remember, this was before Social Security or Medicare. The Reverend Reinder Drukker, who had come to New Jersey from Michigan, suggested that the churches construct a facility similar to the Holland Home he had visited in Grand Rapids. It was described as "an institution where the aged might spend their remaining days in comfort and Christian fellowship." The Reverend Drukker joined with the Reverend Helenus Nies of the Union Reformed Church; Cornelius Poelstra, publisher of a Dutch-language newspaper; and another civic leader, Henry Gardenier, to form the Holland Christian Home Association. The fund-raising drive began at an April 10, 1895, meeting where a collection was taken up to cover the \$5 cost of renting a meeting hall—\$8.09 was collected and the balance was the beginning of the building fund.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1898, a two-story, 34-by-36-foot building with 10 rooms for residents was dedicated in Paterson. The total

cost, with much of the labor and many materials donated, was \$2,037. It is important to note that this facility was built during a slow economy: when fund-raising proved slow, the foundation and basement were built without cost, completely with donated labor and materials. Cows, chickens and a vegetable garden were kept on the grounds in order to hold down the cost of feeding the elderly residents.

The structure quickly proved too small, and expansions were conducted in 1904 and 1922. The home was forced to move in 1960 after plans for Interstate 80 called for the new highway to go through the site of the existing home. The current facility in North Haledon—built at a cost of roughly \$600,000 including land—was dedicated October 15, 1960. Expansions were constructed in 1969, the early 1970s, 1979, and 1987.

From its humble beginnings, the home has grown to a modern, 100-employee facility with a staff of registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, certified aides, an activity director, and social services director. The home is licensed by the State for 99 residential beds and 52 skilled nursing beds. At the average age of residential residents is 86 and the average age of skilled nursing residents is 91. The youngest resident is 75 and the oldest 107, with several over 100.

Despite this amount of growth, the home's 16-member board of directors is not done. Future plans include development of an number of independent living units adjacent to the existing home. The Holland Home has already served the elderly of the 19th and 20th centuries and clearly will continue providing outstanding care well into the 21st century.

The leaders of the Holland Home are exhibiting what we used to call Christian charity. An idea that taken for granted a century ago may seem like an innovation today. Let's hope the idea spreads.

TRIBUTE TO THE BEVERLY HILLS WEST CHAPTER OF THE LINKS, INC.

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Beverly Hills West Chapter of The Links, Inc., which will be celebrating its 10th anniversary on May 13, 1995.

The Links, Inc. was founded on November 9, 1946 in Philadelphia, PA by Sarah Strickland Scott and Margaret Roselle Hawkins, two women who sought to develop ways to help youth and families in their community cope with educational, economic and social problems. This organization, comprised primarily of African-American women, has grown to over 8,000 members in 241 chapters in 40 States. The Links, Inc. has assisted youth and families both nationally and internationally through educational, civic, and intercultural programs.

The Beverly Hills West Chapter of the Links, Inc. was organized by Joyce T. Black and was chartered on May 5, 1985 with 25 members. The Chapter seeks to promote civic, intercultural, and social activities, and enrich the community by working together toward common goals.

The Beverly Hills West Chapter achieves its objectives through its broad range of programs: The Arts, National Trends and Services, Services to Youth, and International Trends and Services. The specific projects initiated by the Links highlight the essential role that the organization plays in the lives of our youth, families, and senior citizens. "The Panorama of Talent" showcases young visual and performing artists and provides scholarships to talented students. The Young Black Scholars Program supports disadvantaged youth seeking higher education by awarding scholarships. The Links assist seniors in the Santa Monica Senior Citizens Center through weekly arts and crafts, nutrition, health and wellness programs. The organization has also dealt with some of the most pressing issues facing distressed communities through its gang intervention, substance abuse workshops, teenage pregnancy programs and forums on cultural awareness.

Too often today we hear stories focusing on the desperate situation facing many in our communities, particularly our youth. It is most gratifying to pay tribute to a group of people taking the initiative to help those in need. I urge my colleagues to join me in extending best wishes to the Beverly Hills West Chapter of The Links, Inc. on its 10th anniversary and commending its members for their good works in the community.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES WILLIS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Dr. James Willis of Apple Valley, CA. Jim, a dedicated professional and longtime community activist, is retiring after a 33-year career in private dental practice.

Jim began his career as a private practitioner in San Bernardino following his graduation from the University of Southern California School of Dentistry in 1962. After 5 years of success, he joined three other dentists in founding Wildwood Dental Group, one of the first group dental practices on the west coast. Working with his partners, Jim oversaw the general management of the practice and developed a national inventory tracking system which revolutionized the dental profession. He was also instrumental in establishing professional guidelines and the development of nationally recognized group practice standards. In 1979, Jim sold his group practice share and purchased a solo practice in Apple Valley.

Complementing his professional success, Jim has also been actively involved in a number of civil and community-based organizations over the years. He is a member of the Tri-County Dental Society, the founder and co-chairman of its political action committee, and chairman of the public relations committee. Jim is also a founding member and former 3-year president of the Inland Empire USC Trojan Club, a member of the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce, and a former member of the Lions Club. Over the years, Jim has been extremely active in the Youth Baseball Program and has served as the volunteer director of the Redlands Assistant League for

Children for whom he has provided needed dental care.

Jim Willis and I have been friends most of our lives. As youths, we spent much time together with family but particularly I remember the summers at the local swimming pool and time at the YMCA. All of his contemporaries from San Bernardino High School watched with admiration as he returned from the Navy to San Bernardino Valley College and, after a short stay, went directly to dental school at USC. Now as he retires from dentistry we all watch with wonder as he contemplates his next career.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Jim's many friends in recognizing his many fine achievements and selfless contributions. Jim's professionalism and dedication is deeply appreciated and greatly admired by those who know him. He has touched the lives of many people in southern California and it is only fitting that the House recognize Jim Willis upon his retirement.

PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION WEEK

HON. CARLIS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of our colleagues to the annual commemoration of Public Service Recognition Week and to one activity that has occurred and another that will begin on The Mall here in Washington tomorrow.

For the past 10 years, the President's Council on Management Improvement, and the Public Employees Roundtable, launch activities in more than 1,000 cities which highlight excellence in public service at the Federal, State, and local government levels. The objectives are to inform Americans about the contributions of public employees to the quality of our lives, to encourage excellence in government, and to promote public service careers.

Yesterday, the Public Employees Roundtable held a ceremony here on Capitol Hill, and resented its Breakfast of Champions Award to representatives of exceptional programs at each level of government. Among the winners was the Illinois Department of transportation which was recognized for the innovative Chicago Freeway Traffic and Incident Management Program.

Beginning tomorrow, May 4, and continuing through Sunday, May 7, over two dozen Federal agencies and employee organizations will have exhibits set up in three large tents on The Mall. The public is invited to come out to learn more about the functions and services each provides. Some of our military bands and other groups will provide entertainment for this family oriented event.

Mr. Speaker, Public Service Recognition Week offers all Americans, especially young people, the opportunity to learn more about the government and the rewarding careers available. It also provides the opportunity to thank those who serve us daily for their efforts. I believe that our public service should be valued and respected, and the activities occurring this week make crystal clear why.

TRIBUTE TO ABIGAIL M. POLUS

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young woman from my district who has recently accepted her appointment as a member of the class of 1999 at the U.S. Military Academy.

Abigail M. Polus will soon graduate Bowling Green High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievements as well as extra-curricular involvement. While in high school Abigail has distinguished herself as a leader among her peers. She is an outstanding student and patriot.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Abigail Polus has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her for her accomplishments to date and to wish her the best of luck as she begins her career in service to our country.

THE SPIRIT OF BLOOMFIELD

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the Bloomfield neighborhood of Pittsburgh, PA, where the Bloomfield Citizens Council [BCC] will be celebrating the Spirit of Bloomfield on May 5, 1995. This Spirit of Bloomfield celebration will feature a recognition of outstanding local residents who have made major contributions to the quality of life in this community. These men and women exemplify the ideal neighborhood resident who is dedicated to strengthening the social fabric of his or her community. It is men and women like those being honored by the Bloomfield Citizens Council who have helped to make our country the great Nation it is today. It is fitting that the House should have this opportunity to reflect on the good works of these individuals.

Patty Ladasky is this year's recipient of the Mary Cercone Outstanding Citizen Award. Patricia Ann Ladasky is known as the infamous Patty from Bloomfield to the public officials, neighborhood community groups, and publications. She is a professional staff writer for the Spirit of Bloomfield Family Magazine. Patty's events calendar and special event feature stories are treasured sources of information for local residents. She has also given thousands of hours of dedication and volunteer work on behalf of the entire Bloomfield community. Patty is known for her willingness to be on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in previous years as vice president and board of directors member of the Bloomfield Citizens Council. She also helped to coordinate the BCC's re-

sponse to neighborhood disaster like the toxic spill of April 1987 and the Taylor street fire, on January 17, 1993. Patty has also volunteered and held office with the Immaculate Conception School and is community liaison for WQED TV station for BCC. Patty has been married to Johnny Ladasky for 28 years and has a daughter, Wendy Anne, and a son, John.

Dr. Jack Hill has been selected for the 1995 Lifetime Achievement Award for his years of dedicated service to the advancement of clinical application of medicine in the fields of hematology, oncology, and internal medicine. In his 32 years at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, he has touched the lives of Bloomfield residents with extraordinary sensitivity and concern for patients. He has been on staff of this hospital since 1963 where he has served as president of the medical staff, chief of the division of hematology and medical oncology, and chairman of the department of medicine. Dr. Hill is also a member of the clinical faculty of the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. He also appears twice a week on KDKA channel 2 noon news presenting "Ask the Doctor" reports. He has been honored repeatedly by the medical profession and on October 18, 1991, received the Governor's Special Recognition Award by the American College of Physicians for educating the Pittsburgh community about medical issues. Dr. Hill and his wife, Margaret (Peggy) McMurray, have been married for 36 years and have two sons, a daughter, and three granddaughters.

Sister Donna Smith is being honored with the Outstanding Youth Dedication Award for her commitment and innovative ability to stimulate intellectual curiosity in the students of Immaculate Conception. She is known for her dedication to the total child and her focus on helping children build character and develop personally. Sister Donna grew up on a farm in Butler and entered the sisters of the Holy Spirit in 1985 after having worked for many years as an engineering technician at American Glass Research. Sister Donna is currently working on her Masters Degree in Elementary Administration at Duquesne University where she earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Secondary Education. Sister Donna was assigned to Immaculate Conception in Bloomfield as a teacher in January 1989 and made her first vows as a Sister of the Holy Spirit in August of 1989. Sister Donna will make her final vows in August 1995.

Joedda Sampson has been selected to receive the Bloomfield Historical Preservation Award for her visionary approach and use of the Henry B. Lynch Victoria Mansion on Winebiddle Street. Joedda Sampson purchased the property and realized her dream of developing "Victoria Hall: A Celebration Center" with strong support from the BCC and local residents. She is married to Ben Sampson and she has one daughter and eight stepchildren.

Herman Mitchell is being honored with the Dedicated Service Award for his years of service with the Pittsburgh City Police Department since 1958. Commander Mitchell retired last year after serving and protecting the people of Pittsburgh for 36 years. He held a number of key positions with the police department and was commander of the Community Oriented Police [C.O.P.] Division when he retired. He

and his wife, Franzelle, have 8 children and 17 grandchildren.

Jerry McFadden is the recipient of this year's Neighborhood Loyalty Award. Sergeant McFadden retired from the Pittsburgh City Police Department on October 14, 1994, after 26 years of service. He won the praise of many Bloomfield residents during his service as head of the Crime Prevention Unit. His final year and half of police duty was a supervisor on the new C.O.P. program. He resides in Greenfield with his wife, Mary E., and are the parents of Jerry, Sean, and Heather.

Ken Slaughter is being honored with the Community Commitment Award for his service as a police officer in the Bloomfield community. Officer Slaughter currently serves as Crime Prevention Officer and also serves on the BCC Professional Advisory Board. Officer Slaughter grew up in the Hill District and is a graduate of Schenley High School.

Kurt Kondrich has been selected to receive the Extra Mile Award for his dedication to working closely with the BCC and the residents of Bloomfield as an officer with the Pittsburgh City Police Department. Officer Kondrich earned a B.A. Degree in Criminology from Indiana University and served as a police officer in Atlanta and with the Lee County, Florida Sheriff Department. He also serves on the Professional Advisory Board of the BCC. Officer Kondrich is the son of Ted and Marsha and was raised in Plum Boro.

Mr. Speaker, I want to also commend to the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives the men and women of Bloomfield who have been honored for their service to the defense of the United States of America. The following individuals have been given The Catholic War Veterans Patriotism Award: Regis Linn, Pete Fantone, Angelo Tabuso, Patricia Jean Donatelli Melfi, Norma Jean Donatelli Feigel, and Nina Rodgers. The following were selected to receive The Veterans of Foreign Wars Patriotism Award: Raymond (Ray) Fern, Bill Reynolds, Joe Wolff, Dorothy Pfennigworth, Mary Jane Kopicki, and Mary Ann (Sis) Stowitsky.

The people of Bloomfield and the city of Pittsburgh are rightfully proud of all of these men and women who have served their community and their Nation. I am pleased to have this opportunity to join in saluting these individuals who have done so much for their fellow citizens.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD FELDMAN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Edward Feldman, who is completing a 2-year term as chair of the UCLA Governmental Relations Steering Committee. I had the pleasure of working with Ed on nursing home issues when I served in the California Legislature in the 1970's, and can attest to his zeal and dedication in fighting for those causes in which he believes.

A fellow UCLA alumnus, Ed has spent 21 of the past 27 years specializing in the investigation and prosecution of white collar crimes for the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office. His areas of responsibility included the major fraud

division, where he served for more than 11 years, the Nursing Home Abuse Section and the Special Investigations Division. In August 1993, Ed was appointed acting head deputy of the newly formed Workers' Compensation Fraud Division of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office.

Ed recently supplanted his busy professional life with his role as chair of the Governmental Relations Steering Committee, which assists UCLA by providing alumni support for issues coming before Federal, State, and local elected officials. UCLA was lucky to have him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Ed Feldman, a public servant who works tirelessly to promote social justice. He is a shining example to us all.

RECOGNITION OF COLUMBUS COUNCIL NO. 126

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Columbus Council No. 126 on the occasion of its centennial anniversary of Friday, May 26, 1995. Having attended many of their events over the years, I know first hand the important work this organization does for the community.

I have often said that seniors are the backbone of our community. When I think of who is active in bringing seniors together to socialize and organize on the pressing issues of the day, I think of the members of Columbus Council No. 126. It is no surprise to me that they have had 100 years of success; we have all benefited from their commitment to charity, unity, fraternity, and patriotism.

I would like to personally thank the members and leadership of Columbus Council No. 126 for their dedication to service. I know my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in wishing this community organization another 100 years of success.

PREVENTING TERRORISM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 3, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PREVENTING TERRORISM

All of us are filled with deep sorrow and anger over the terrorist bombing in Oklahoma City. This brutal tragedy is particularly frightening because it brought terrorism to the nation's heartland.

At the same time, it is inspiring to see the valiant rescue workers and united community spirit as Americans from across the country assist in relief efforts. No country is stronger or more open-hearted in times of crisis. We should also be proud of the remarkable speed of law enforcement officers in arresting suspects and tracing the origins of the crime.

The consequences of these events will be with us for many years. Not least is that the personal insecurity Americans have felt

from random violence and crime will now be increased. Americans are worried about terrorism, but much more worried that it could hit close to them.

Unfortunately, terrorism cannot be stopped simply by catching criminals after a bomb explodes. We must reexamine and intensify our efforts to prevent terrorism.

Immediate Action: There is widespread consensus in Congress to take swift action to give the government enhanced powers to fight terrorism. Congress will quickly pass counterterrorism legislation. It is expected to include:

Law Enforcement: A central counterterrorist task force will be created to coordinate the efforts of different agencies. The President has requested 1,000 additional agents and prosecutors for this effort, which will be focused more on intelligence and prevention than law enforcement.

Criminal Punishment: The Oklahoma City terrorists will be tried under the federal death penalty for terrorist acts, a new provision from last year's crime bill. Terrorist acts include any act of mass destruction that results in death and all attacks on federal property. New legislation will increase criminal penalties and prohibit probation or reduced sentences for terrorist acts or attempted terrorist acts.

Explosives: Congress will consider measures to make chemicals—such as those used in Oklahoma City—less volatile, easier to trace, and more difficult to obtain in large quantities.

State-sponsored Terrorism: While the Oklahoma City bombing appears to be domestic in origin, we must also increase our efforts against terrorism sponsored by other nations. In the past, terrorist actions connected to Libya, Iraq, and other countries have been met with strict economic sanctions, military force, and political isolation.

Nuclear Materials: Counterterrorism legislation will place additional restrictions on the transfer of nuclear materials. The Oklahoma City bombing reinforces the need for strong measures to prevent terrorists from obtaining nuclear technology.

Other: Congress is also expected to, at significant additional cost, enhance security at federal buildings, airports, and ports; strengthen the ability of the government to deport aliens who are connected with terrorist activities; make it easier to use military expertise to investigate terrorist incidents; accelerate research on high-technology surveillance; give broader FBI access to credit card, travel, and phone records of suspected terrorists; freeze U.S. assets of radical foreign groups or individuals that seek political ends through violence; and give the FBI more latitude in eavesdropping—a court surveillance order would still be required, but there would be more flexibility once an order was issued.

The challenge is to protect our civil liberties while also protecting the people. I think it is important to uphold the requirement that law enforcement officials have a reasonable indication of criminal activity before a judge approves surveillance orders. Without such as requirement, it is easy to foresee abuse in monitoring law-abiding groups.

Rhetoric: For a long time I have been concerned about the consequences of virulent political rhetoric. Any public figure today is aware of the mounting anger against government, and it is legitimate to criticize the government for its failings and to offer productive solutions. It is certainly unfair to draw a direct line from rhetoric to acts of violence, and we should resist broad-based and unspecified blame. But it is also true that words have consequences. Sweeping, unfounded denunciations in a democracy are

not healthy, from any political viewpoint. In Oklahoma, anti-government extremists attacked the government. Last week in California, an environmental zealot killed a timber industry executive. We should come out on the side of free speech, but we should also understand that extreme rhetoric, characterizing politics as warfare and political opponents as demons, creates an environment in which unstable persons can be encouraged to commit violent acts.

I think we need a period of toned-down rhetoric. When individuals of any political persuasion exploit or encourage hatred, it divides the country and contributes to the cynicism Americans feel about politics.

Root Causes: The only long-term solution for terrorism is to rise above these divisions and address the political grievances which provoke it. We must try to understand what causes such violent anger, as well as what can be done about it. Progress requires a serious assessment of the successes and failures of government. We need to both confront pressing problems, such as government excesses, job insecurity, and family breakdown, as well as try to clear up gross misperceptions about what government is doing. It is impossible to read some of the claims of various underground groups without recognizing we have a long way to go in understanding the politics of hate.

Conclusion: The long-term impact of the Oklahoma City bombing is uncertain. It may lead to similar incidents, but it may also lead to a more positive assessment of the role of government in society, and more respect for those who serve us. We may even see a renewed emphasis on family and community in our daily lives. I am hopeful for a shift away from confrontation and destructive criticism toward broad, productive cooperation in solving our nation's problems.

STATEMENT HONORING GRACE AZZOLINA SCADUTO

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Grace Azzolina Scaduto on being named "Woman of the Year" by the New Jersey Federation of Republican Women.

This important honor will be bestowed on Mrs. Scaduto at the Federation's 65th annual convention, held May 5-6 in Atlantic City. The Federation is the oldest women's organization in New Jersey and Mrs. Scaduto is its outgoing president.

I can think of no one more deserving of this honor. Mrs. Scaduto is a wonderful person who is deeply dedicated to her family and to her party. She has applied her belief in the opportunities and responsibilities of being an American citizen with conviction, helping others exercise their rights of citizenship. It is reassuring to see someone with this degree of commitment to our system of democracy, especially at a time when there are many whose opinion range from apathy to a belief that Government doesn't work.

Mrs. Scaduto, a well-known business executive, is secretary-treasurer of Food Circus Supermarkets Inc., a 12-store chain that she joined in 1953. She supervised the front-end of the supermarket operation in its formative years and helped formulate company policy and training manuals. She was previously

manager of the Food Basket Supermarket, the family owned forerunner of Food Circus.

Mrs. Scaduto, a delegate to the 1992 Republican National Convention and alternate delegate at the 1988 convention, has had a long history of activity in Republican politics in New Jersey.

She has been president of the New Jersey Federation of Women since 1991 after serving in a number of roles in the organization, including vice president, corresponding secretary and member of the Board of Governors. Her dedication has allowed her to serve on countless Federation committees and chair numerous events. She is a State committee-woman for Monmouth County and has served on the committees of Kapalko for Congress and Azzolina for Congress. She is a former president and vice president of the Women's Republican Club of Middletown and a current member of Women of the 1990's. Mrs. Scaduto also chaired a number of special events and dinners, including a 1989 luncheon for our former colleague, the late Millicent Fenwick.

Despite the long hours involved in supporting the Republican Party, Mrs. Scaduto has also found time for civic activities. She is a member of the Georgian Court College Advisory Council and the Central Jersey chapter of the March of Dimes. She was presented the Community Service Award by the Middletown Area Chamber of Commerce in 1994 and the Women of Leadership Award by the Monmouth Girl Scouts in 1993, among many other awards. She has been active in Girl Scouts leadership since her days as Brownie troop leader in the 1960's.

With no end to her energy and enthusiasm, she is also the wife of Louis Scaduto, the mother of 4 children and grandmother of 11.

Grace Scaduto is truly and example to us all. Her service to society in all its aspects—family, politics and community—has been inspirational. I thank her for all she has done and wish her well in all that she does in the future.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ORPHAN DRUG RESEARCH

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, along with my distinguished senior colleague from the Ways and Means Committee, ROBERT MATSUI, the Orphan Drug Tax Credit Amendments of 1995.

In 1983, the Congress enacted legislation that granted a tax credit for the clinical testing of drugs used to treat rare diseases with limited commercial potential, commonly referred to as orphan drugs. This legislation, in conjunction with orphan drug market exclusivity, has been successful in encouraging the type of narrow research critical to finding answers to the many questions posed by rare diseases. Currently, there are approximately 600 drugs that have received orphan drug designation and more than 100 of those have been approved for marketing. Because of the orphan drug legislation, we now have drugs to treat such diseases as cystic fibrosis, hepatitis

B, multiple sclerosis, renal cell carcinoma, and pituitary dwarfism.

The bill we are introducing today would make two significant changes to the orphan drug tax credit:

First, it would make the orphan drug tax credit, which expired at the end of last year, permanent. Uncertainty over the future of the tax credit has caused a significant decline in the investment of capital in the biotechnology industry.

Second, this bill would allow companies to carry the tax credit back or forward pursuant to section 39 of the Internal Revenue Code. Most of the companies engaged in research of orphan drugs do not qualify for the tax credit. Under current law, a company can only claim a credit against their current year tax liability. Since most companies involved in orphan drug research are biotechnology firms that are still developing and have yet to market a product, they have no tax liability against which to claim the tax credit. This structural change would allow a developing company, such as a biotechnology firm, to use the tax credit at such time that it had a tax liability.

I am pleased to note that this bill is endorsed by both the Biotechnology Industry Organization, which represents the biotechnology industry, and the National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc. [NORD], the primary non-profit organization representing patients with rare diseases.

I commend this bill to my colleagues and look forward to its prompt approval by the Congress.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN OKLAHOMA CITY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise to honor the dedicated Federal employees who lost their lives in bomb blast at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. We will long remember these civil servants who paid the highest price for their commitment to public service.

One such dedicated public servant killed in the bomb blast was Secret Service agent Alan Whicher. Agent Whicher was a native of Maryland and lived in the town of Rockville, MD, until last October when he was transferred to Oklahoma City. While he was in Washington, Alan Whicher was assigned to protect the President. The transfer to America's heartland was viewed as a safer and less hectic assignment.

Alan Whicher was brought back home to Maryland to be buried. A wake was held at St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Rockville, where he stopped each morning before he went to work. Former neighbors, relatives, and colleagues poured into the church to pay their last respects.

President Clinton and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton attended the funeral. Alan Whicher was described by his former neighbors and friends as a man who cared deeply about his community. He was a loving husband to his wife, Pamela, and he was a devoted father to his three children. One of his

last acts was to call his wife, who was about to give a speech at their new church, to offer encouragement and to wish her well.

Alan Whicher was a hero. All of the Federal employees who died in the ugly bomb blast in Oklahoma City were heroes. They were Americans who worked hard in unglamorous jobs to improve the quality of life for others. They were men and women who upheld the virtues of thrift and hard work to achieve economic independence. Their lives will not have been in vain if we can translate what happened in Oklahoma City into something that brings the whole country together.

A TRIBUTE TO AMANDA SHANKLE

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Amanda Shankle on being selected by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary as the winner of the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. Amanda is a 17-year-old constituent of mine and resides in Schellsburg, PA.

Amanda has written an extraordinary essay and deserves much praise for winning such a competitive contest. Her work shows insights into her subject matter and solid command of the English language. I would ask that all of my colleagues join me in offering a warm congratulations to Amanda for her excellent work.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would also ask that Amanda's essay be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that all of my colleagues will have access to her fine work.

MY VISION FOR AMERICA

(By Amanda Shankle)

A vision is something seen in a dream, the vivid product of the imagination's power. My vision of America is the dream of a powerful nation, confident, united, and proud. It is a dream that exists only because of the thousands of brave men and women who fought for America's freedom, who sacrificed so that I might have the opportunity to express and to achieve my dream. Because of them I awake each day knowing that my future stands before me, alluring, exhilarating, and full of hope and promise.

But I also know that if my children are to awaken to that same dream, it is my responsibility to work to achieve it, to ensure that my vision for America becomes a reality. I must work for a country whose natural environment is not wasted by ignorance, greed or neglect, but preserved to support future generations. I must work for a nation in which people care for, and help one another, a nation that rests on a strong spiritual foundation of tolerance and faith, where all persons are treated with dignity, justice and respect.

I dream of an America whose leaders put the good of their people first, before party loyalty or personal gain; an America where no child goes to bed hungry, and no family is without a home. I dream of an America where the right to medical treatment and health care is basic; where no one has to suffer because they cannot afford the help they need.

I must work for a country where crime, drugs, and violence are the rare exception rather than the common rule, and I know that to achieve that dream I must support

measures that strengthen our economy, cherish our families, and insist on schools that challenge the minds of our children.

I remember the vision of Martin Luther King, Jr. who dreamed of a nation where people would be judged by the content of their minds and characters, rather than by their race or religion. It is a dream that I share, and one I will work hard to achieve, just as I will work hard to insure that America remains strong, for I believe that a peaceful planet earth depends now, more than ever before, on the leadership, strength and prosperity of the United States of America.

I dream of a country whose future is transformed by the innovative and inventive genius of her scientists, a transformation whose great accomplishments work to support the worth of the land and the values of her people. I dream of an America leading a united, free and prosperous planet to explore the vast reaches of outer space. What wonders await us there?

Can my vision, my dream for America come to pass? Yes. If all of us will strive to work together, if we will open our hearts to one another, and to people everywhere, if we as Americans and as citizens of planet earth share our hopes, our dreams, and our visions, the power of the human imagination and the wisdom of the heart will accomplish all of this, and much more. I see America as an American, proud of its accomplishments and committed to making it truly a haven of prosperity and dreams. For in dreams come visions and through visions come new and exciting ventures for all of us to share. Yes. That is my vision for America.

IN HONOR OF GIRO ESPOSITO, JR.

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 5, 1995, the Local Union 90 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers [IBEW] will pay tribute to its business manager, Giro "Jerry" Esposito, Jr. in honor of his retirement. I would like to join Local 90 in commemorating this exceptional individual who has dedicated an entire career to his union and his craft. Jerry is a longtime family friend, and I am honored to have this opportunity to acknowledge his 43 years of service to the IBEW.

Jerry Esposito is not only an accomplished craftsman, but also a dependable coworker and an outstanding leader. His warm personality and high level of commitment have made him well respected by his colleagues at the IBEW. As the vice president, president, and most recently, the business manager, his dedication to the Electrical Workers Local 90 has never faltered and has resulted in prosperity and growth for the union.

Unions are crucial to the well-being of American workers and they depend heavily on the vitality and solidarity of their membership. Jerry Esposito's friends and fellow electrical workers have long relied on him as an essential member of their organization. He has always been active and willing to take the lead on important issues. As a member of the Connecticut Apprenticeship Council and the IBEW's Council on Industrial Relations, Jerry has given back both to his profession and to the union that has done so much for him.

I am sure his wife, Angie, and his children—Diane, Rosemary, and Patty—share in the tre-

mendous pride that Jerry feels at this moment. I extend my heartfelt congratulations on this well-deserved tribute, and I commend Jerry Esposito for 43 years of distinguished work. I wish him many years of good health and happiness in his retirement.

"THE FANTASTICKS" ARE FANTASTIC

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute "The Fantasticks," the longest running show in American theater history, and the longest running musical in the world. The creation of Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt, "The Fantasticks" is celebrating its 35th anniversary at the Sullivan Street Playhouse in New York's Greenwich Village today, May 3, 1995.

Approaching its 14,500th performance, "The Fantasticks" speaks to the most basic human emotions with an eloquence and style that transcends international and generational boundaries. Not only is "The Fantasticks" the longest running show in American theater history, but there have been over 8,300 productions of the musical performed in all 50 States. In addition to these college, community, and amateur productions, there have been no less than 15 national touring companies who have performed this wonderful show for tens of thousands of people throughout the country, and on dozens of U.S. military bases abroad.

"The Fantasticks" has also enjoyed extended popularity on the international stage. Each year, thousands of visitors from abroad visit the Sullivan Street Playhouse to take in a performance. "The Fantasticks" has also spawned more than 500 productions in 67 foreign countries in such places as Canada, Australia, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and Israel. The original cast recording of the play's music has sold more copies around the world than any other show.

And yet, it is not the incredible statistical records accumulated by this unique piece of theater that make it so extraordinary. "The Fantasticks" is special because for 35 years it has brought a countless number of people together to share an experience that they will take with them for the rest of their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute "The Fantasticks" on this, its 35th anniversary, and I hope my colleagues will join me in wishing it another 35 years of continued success.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL OFFICE ON UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill which would establish a Small Business Administration regional office for the United States-Mexico border region. The United States-Mexico border region faces unique economic and small-business circumstances

which would best be addressed by devoting the efforts of a single office to the entire region. This measure is important now because of the recent economic events in Mexico which have severely affected businesses along the United States-Mexico border.

The SBA can and does help many border businesses, but many times their administrative structure does not allow for the special needs of our region. For too long, border SBA district offices, branch offices, and point-of-duty stations have had to report to regional offices in faraway cities. This causes the special needs of the region to be overlooked. My own SBA district office in El Paso reports to the regional office in Dallas which is over 600 miles away.

Apart from the distance question there is also the matter of SBA sensitivity to border business issues. Border cities' economic ties with Mexico give our business environment a special quality. The recent Mexican peso devaluation is a good example. In the retail industry, Texas border communities that cater to Mexican shoppers were the first to feel the effects of the peso devaluation.

Texas cities such as Laredo, McAllen, and El Paso all have shopping districts that rely heavily on sales to Mexican nationals. For example, the Laredo Chamber of Commerce estimates that retail sales in the downtown area dropped 60 to 80 percent in the last week of December, 1994, and the month of January. The McAllen Chamber of Commerce estimates that retail sales dropped about 20 percent by mid-January. In El Paso, which I represent, the Economic Development Council reports that downtown retail sales fell 70 to 75 percent after the devaluation. This has quite an impact, Mr. Speaker, because the retail sector comprises 25 percent of the El Paso economy.

These are the kinds of factors that make border economies unique and would best be served by a border regional SBA office. We need SBA management structure to reflect an understanding of United States/Mexico border needs. This bill would address that.

The establishment of a border regional SBA office is long overdue and I urge my colleagues to support it.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL OFFICE ON U.S.-MEXICO BORDER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall establish a regional office of the Small Business Administration in a community in the United States located—

(1) not more than 10 miles from the border between the United States and Mexico; and

(2) as close as practicable to the point that is halfway between San Diego, California, and Brownsville, Texas.

(b) REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR.—The head of the office established under this section shall be the Regional Administrator of the Small Business Administration for the region of the United States located generally along the border between the United States and Mexico.

(c) FUNCTIONS.—The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall delegate to the Regional Administrator referred

to in subsection (b) the functions of the Administrator relating to administering activities conducted by the Small Business Administration in the region of the United States located generally along the border between the United States and Mexico.

RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL WEEK OF THE CHILD

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this body is the opportunity we occasionally get to recognize truly outstanding citizens of this country. Today I am especially pleased to recognize a group of citizens that are essential to the vitality of this country but are often overlooked, our children. I am happy to announce that the week of April 24, 1995, has been designated National Week of the Child.

As a father of two daughters, I know first hand the joys of raising children. My legislative successes pale in comparison to the rigors and joy of helping my children learn to take their first steps and learn to read. Sadly, I must pause to reflect on the tragedy in Oklahoma City as children lost their lives in an act of senseless violence. I am reminded that our children need to be protected as well as nurtured in this uncertain world.

This week we recognize that to do right by our children we must make sure that opportunities are available to all children to receive a good education, pursue any career, and to lend this Nation to greatness. Every child in America deserves to realize his or her full potential. They must be able to live and study without worrying about the basic necessities like food and shelter that many of us take for granted.

By declaring this week as the "Week of the Child," we are making it clear that we understand the need to dedicate ourselves to developing this country's most precious resource—our children.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN C. GORDON

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the Class of 1999 at the U.S. Military Academy.

Justin C. Gordon will soon graduate Keystone High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extracurricular involvement. While in high school Justin has distinguished himself as a leader among his peers. He is an outstanding student and patriot.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of

the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Justin Gordon has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he begins his career in service to our country.

DEFICIT REDUCTION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 12, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

A PRIORITY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION

The House recently considered two bills to reduce taxes, a leadership bill and a minority party bill. I opposed both. My view is that before Congress cuts taxes it should reduce the deficit. The United States is currently \$4.8 trillion dollars in debt. It makes no sense to borrow even more money to pay for a tax cut. We must reduce the deficit. I favor tax cuts, and would like to vote for them, but I believe our top priority should be cutting spending and balancing the budget.

THE TAX BILLS

Without doubt, the tax cut bills are attractive. Over five years the minority party bill would cut \$32 billion in taxes with, among other things, tax deductions for higher education expenses and an expansion of Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). It would attempt to offset these tax cuts with a promise to save \$25 billion in discretionary spending over the next five years, with another \$7 billion in savings from other measures, including eliminating the tax break for wealthy Americans who renounce their citizenship.

The leadership bill would instead cut taxes by \$189 billion over five years, and another \$452 billion in the following five years. Tax reductions include a cut in capital gains taxes, expanded IRAs, elimination of the minimum tax on corporations and a tax refund of up to \$500 per child for families making up to \$250,000. This bill also makes a promise to cut discretionary spending—by \$100 billion over five years. Additional cuts assume \$62 billion in savings from welfare block grants, \$10 billion from Medicare, and other cuts for a total of \$187 billion. This bill passed the House.

NO SPECIFIC CUTS

The tax cuts in both of these bills are specific, but most of the spending cuts are unspecified and little more than promises to avoid increasing spending in the future. These bills cut taxes now, and their proponents promise to cut spending later. That is what they said in 1981 when the national debt was less than \$1 trillion. Today it is approaching \$5 trillion and steadily increasing at the rate of \$1 trillion per presidential term. Experience shows that spending cuts should come first.

NUMBER GAMES

I am concerned about how the House-passed bill is designed to reduce federal revenues by \$189 billion in the first five years and then \$452 billion in the next five years. This approach is used because House budget rules require offsetting spending cuts only in the first five years. The bill is 2½ times more costly in the second five years, but it does not include even a promise to reduce spend-

ing in those later years. These manipulative procedures are one reason we need to put spending cut money in the bank before we cut taxes.

TAX BURDEN

I agree with my constituents who say that taxes are too high. Federal, state, and local taxes consume a larger share of the average family's expenses than housing, food, clothing, and medical costs combined. High taxes discourage economic growth and savings. However, the national debt is a greater drag on the economy. One-seventh of every tax dollar pays interest on the national debt. Government borrowing drives up interest rates, increasing the cost of mortgage payments, student loans, and car payments. Deficit reduction is a huge tax cut for our children.

I understand the popular appeal of tax cuts, but have been pleased to note that a majority of Americans say they prefer balancing the budget to cutting taxes. The American people have their priorities exactly right. Proponents of tax cuts say Congress can cut spending enough to provide both. They argue that a tax cut leads to sufficient revenue growth to balance the budget. Recent economic history should make us extremely dubious of those arguments.

DISTRIBUTION

While there is much debate over how much the tax bill benefits the wealthy, and the statistics can be quite confusing, all agree that the great bulk of tax benefits would go to those who are better-off. The tax bill accelerates the widening gap between the rich and everyone else. When coupled with the recent spending cuts tilted sharply against the working poor, the result is an unfair transfer of resources from the needy to the rich. The U.S. Treasury estimates that half of the tax breaks would go to families making more than \$100,000 per year—the top 10% of all taxpayers, and just 5% of Ninth District residents. Overall, the average family in the Ninth District would receive less than \$300 a year from this bill, while families making over \$100,000 a year would receive an average of \$4,300.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

This bill also creates many new tax shelters that distort investment decisions and make the economy less efficient. Many provisions simply tell investors to put their money where they could get the biggest tax break. Leading business economists tell us that is a formula for economic stagnation. Sensible tax policy would encourage investors to put their money where it could produce valuable goods and services.

I support capital gains cuts that are focused on increasing long-term investment. But the structure of the capital gains tax cuts in the bill makes no distinction between long-term investment and short-term speculation, and the bill repeals the current small business investment credit. The tax rate for long-term small business investment increases under the bill from 14% to 19.8% to pay for a bigger cut for large corporations. This bill would reduce the national savings rate.

I also question the need for a short-term economic boost. The country is in the middle of one of the most successful periods of economic growth in its history. The economy has grown so swiftly that the Federal Reserve has raised interest rates 7 times to keep inflation in check. Surely stimulating more rapid growth would result in either more interest rate hikes or increased inflation. My view is that deficit reduction will be more effective at increasing long-term investment and economic growth.

CONCLUSION

It is urgent that Congress act today to erase the deficit. The tax bill passed by the House makes that goal much harder to fulfill. A tax cut in such circumstances is self-indulgent. We should not shift to the next generation a burden that this generation should bear.

JIM HYLAND: A NEIGHBOR WHO
WENT THE EXTRA MILE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Jim Hyland—a resident of the 18th Congressional District of New York—for his enduring commitment to our community. Jim Hyland exemplifies both leadership and service to his community. For 36 years, Mr. Hyland has worked with Citibank in the areas of lending and marketing. During his impressive career with the company, Mr. Hyland has served both as branch manager and as area director.

Jim Hyland's tireless community work is firmly evidenced by his current position as Citibank's Government and community relations officer for the Westchester, Mid Hudson, and Long Island regions. As the bank's representative in the community, Mr. Hyland brings Citibank's resources to the neighborhoods it serves.

Mr. Speaker, Jim's tenure at Citibank alone would have been enough to merit recognition. However, his grassroots campaign to improve the quality of neighborhood life does not end with his efforts at Citibank. In addition, he serves on several area boards of directors, including: Food Patch; Private Industry Council; Westchester Light House; Westchester/Putnam Affirmative Action; National Conference of Christians and Jews; and the Long Island Housing Partnership.

Aside from his commitment to community service, Jim Hyland is a dedicated husband, father and grandfather. Jim and his wife Joan, a registered nurse, live in Yorktown, NY. They have 7 wonderful children and 11 grandchildren.

Jim truly represents Citibank to the communities he serves. His love of people has compelled him to give of himself to help others. Jim's community outreach work, coupled with his remarkable sense of humor, have brought laughter and joy to so many over his 36-year career.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the friends, colleagues, admirers, and family of Jim Hyland, I hereby express heartfelt appreciation for his years of service and recognize the joyous occasion of his retirement. I am pleased to salute him.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY TRAGEDY

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about several Coloradans impacted by the Oklahoma disaster.

A Fort Carson soldier spoke yesterday of the bitter irony that sent a good friend to a

deadly work detail in Oklahoma City instead of him.

Sfc. Lola R. Bolden, 40, died in the bombing attack last Wednesday that killed at least 80 people in the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

It could just as easily have been Sfc. Bobby Thornton who was killed.

"I wish I had taken the assignment, and she stayed here," Thornton said sadly yesterday. "It's hard to take."

But, he said, "If I had gone to Oklahoma City, my kids would have been in that day care—where 13 children were killed—that's what I've always been thinking, and it hurts the most."

Bolden, 40, formerly of Widefield, transferred to Oklahoma City in January. She and Thornton had been promoted at the same time, and one had to leave Fort Carson.

But Bolden was quicker making telephone calls, and she beat Thornton to the Army recruiting assignment in Oklahoma City.

"Everyone liked here. She would always get the job done, no matter what," Thornton said. "This really hurts a lot."

Thornton said he talked to Bolden a month ago. She had spotted a good job assignment that he could have applied for, and she wanted to pass on the tip.

"That's the kind of person she was," he said.

When he heard of the bombing, "Chills went through my body. I kept calling her home that day. I finally got a neighbor and told him, 'Tell me it's not true.'"

But it was.

Lola Bolden was divorced and is survived by three children. Two of them, ages 11 and 13, lived with her in Oklahoma City. An adult daughter lives in Birmingham, AL.

Meanwhile yesterday, another former Colorado man struggled with dimming hopes that his wife of 25 years would be found alive.

"There's been no word yet. Not a word," said Michael Meek, now of Moore, OK.

Claudette Meek, 43, graduated from Widefield, CO High School in 1969. She and Michael met there and had been together ever since. She worked at the Federal credit union in Oklahoma City.

Michael Meek had bought her 25 roses and was set to meet her for lunch Wednesday to celebrate his birthday.

He never got to give her those roses.

The Meeks have two children, ages 21 and 25.

"She (Claudette) touched a lot of people. That's the type of person she is," he said. "Her challenge is to serve people."

These wonderful Americans were just trying to serve their country when they died. My deepest sympathy goes out to their survivors.

Mr. Speaker, let me put some biographical sketches of Special Agents killed in Oklahoma City. We must not forget them.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Mickey B. Maroney, Special Agent, October 29, 1944–April 19, 1995

Mickey was appointed as a special agent on June 14, 1971, in the Forth Worth Office. Prior to his assignment to Oklahoma City, he served with the Johnson Protective Division. He is survived by his wife, Robbie, and children, Alice Ann (age 27) and Mickey Paul (age 23).

Linda G. McKinney Office Manager, body recovered on April 30

Linda was appointed to the Secret Service on June 28, 1981, in Oklahoma City. Linda is married to Danny McKinney and has a son, Jason Derek Smith (age 22). Linda's mother, Ms. Minnie J. Griffin, resides in Fittstown, Oklahoma.

Alan G. Whicher, Assistant Special Agent in Charge, July 12, 1954–April 19, 1995

Al was appointed to the Secret Service on April 12, 1976, in the Washington Field Office. His career included assignments to the Vice Presidential Protective Division, New York Field Office, Liaison Division, and the Presidential Protective Division. He is survived by his wife, Pamela Sue, and three children, Meredith Sue (age 16), Melinda Therese (age 15), and Ryan Gerald (age 13). Al's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Whicher of Boonsboro, Maryland, also survives him.

Kathy L. Seidl, Investigative Assistant, November 13, 1955–April 19, 1995

Kathy was appointed to the Secret Service on March 17, 1985, in Oklahoma City. She is survived by her husband, Glenn, son Clinton Glenn Seidl, age 7, and stepson, Marcus Glenn Seidl, age 15. Kathy's parents, Dallas and Sharon Davis of Mustang, Oklahoma, also survive her.

Donald R. Leonard, Special Agent, June 27, 1944–April 19, 1995

Don was appointed as a special agent on November 16, 1970, in Oklahoma City. His career included assignments in the Tulsa Resident Agency, the Protective Support Division, the Vice Presidential Protective Division, and the St. Louis Field Office. Don is survived by his wife, Diane, and sons, Bradley Eugene (age 26), Jason Ray (age 23), and Timothy Gordon (age 22).

Cynthia L. Brown, Special Agent, April 15, 1969–April 19, 1995

Cindy was married to Special Agent Ron Brown of the Phoenix Field Office. She was appointed as a special agent on March 21, 1994, and assigned to Oklahoma City. In addition to her husband, she is survived by her parents, Linda Campbell of Rantoul, Illinois, and Gary Campbell of Sherman, Texas.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCISCO DUENAS
PEREZ

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to commend one of the island's principal leaders upon his induction to the Guam Business Hall of Fame. Mr. Francisco Duenas Perez, through the years, has contributed greatly towards the development and economic stability of his home, the Island of Guam.

Better known as Frank D. Perez, he was born in the city of Agaña to Jesus Flores Perez and Margarita Mendiola Duenas on July 5, 1913. He attended the Guam Elementary School and the Guam Evening High School, where he graduated with honors in 1933. Although he was accepted by the University of California at Davis, he decided not to leave the island in order to stay with his ailing mother. This industrial pioneer instead opted to engage in his first business venture at the young

age of 20. He established a poultry farm which sold and exported high quality eggs to the local community and off-island localities such as Wake, Midway, and Johnston Islands.

The destruction brought about by World War II opened a window of opportunity for him to focus on the field of construction and development. In 1947, he joined Kenneth T. Jones, Jr. and Segundo Leon Guerrero in the formation of the Pacific Construction Co. Roughly 4 years later, he and family members founded the Frank D. Perez and Bros. Co., a conglomerate comprising a hardware store, a concrete block plant, and a construction company. Frank served as its president and general manager.

The company was incorporated in 1960 and came to be known as Perez Bros., Inc. They have since been pioneers in the development of housing subdivisions on the island. Perezville, the island's first private housing subdivision, was the outcome of this campaign spearheaded by Frank through Perez Bros. A virtual wilderness back in 1933 when Frank first acquired the land, Perezville, is now regarded as one of the island's best housing developments. Perezville and scores of high quality structures around the island could be considered as legacies of Frank Perez and Perez Bros.

His involvement in business ventures, however, has never caused him to cut back on his civic commitments. Aside from active participation in church and community projects, he has also made a mark in local governmental affairs. He was appointed to the House Assembly in 1937 while still in his twenties and went on to serve as an elected member of the Guam Legislature and its predecessor, the Guam Congress. It was as a senator in the Eighth Guam Legislature in 1965 that he sponsored a bill that established the Guam Economic Development Authority [GEDA], the agency which became the catalyst for Guam's economic development.

After seemingly countless decades of dedicated service and substantial contributions to the community, Frank Perez still chooses to remain active. He still attends to the business of Perez Bros. With Frank on the job, the island can continue to count on Perez Bros. to provide the same quality products and service that we have grown accustomed to during the more than four decades under his supervision.

Frank D. Perez, for the better part of this century, has contributed greatly to every aspect of Guam's development. I would like to take this occasion to commend and congratulate him on all his accomplishments and on his well-deserved induction to the Guam Business Hall of Fame. I join his wife, the former Carmen Sirena Camcho Duenas; his children; Frank, Joseph, Gregory, George, Thomas, Daniel, John, Mary, Carmen, and Margarita; who, together with the Guam Chamber of Commerce and the people of Guam, celebrate this man's extraordinary accomplishments.

COMMEMORATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues Representative JOHN EDWARD PORTER and Representative FRANK PALLONE to commemorate and remember the victims of the Armenian genocide, a sad chapter of world history that remains unrecognized by our Government to this day.

As many of my colleagues have already stated, between the years of 1915 and 1923, a systematic and deliberate campaign of genocide by the Ottoman Turkish Government resulted in the deaths of more than 1½ million Armenians and the exile of a Nation from its historic homeland. One witness noted the ferocity of the attack by stating that the streets ran with blood.

The United States Ambassador to Turkey at the time, Henry Morgenthau, a witness to the genocide, noted that "When the Turkish authorities gave the orders for these deportations, they were giving the death warrant to a whole race; they understood this well, and in their conversations with me, they made no particular attempt to conceal the fact."

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is long past time for the Congress to officially recognize the fact that such a terrible crime against humanity took place. To do less would be irresponsible and wrong. The United States Archives contain extensive documentation regarding the Ottoman Turkish Government's premeditated attack on the Armenian people between 1915 and 1923.

The Archives also document American interventions to prevent the full realization of Ottoman Turkey's genocidal plan and provide humanitarian assistance to those who survived.

Mr. Speaker, how long will we as a Nation turn our backs on this vicious crime? How long can we let it escape official documentation? It is time that America of today take its rightful place alongside of America of that day, the America of Henry Morgenthau, the America that stood up to the Ottoman depredations and offered what assistance it could.

Surely, this is the least we can do.

COMMEMORATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker I rise to join my colleagues today in honoring the memory

of the 1.5 million Armenians who perished during the genocide of 1915. This horrible period still haunts us today, and the memory of the men, women, and children who perished remains.

This was the first true genocide of the 20th century. Despite the atrocities which occurred at the hands of the Turkish Empire, despite the documentation, the eyewitness reports, and countless publications which describe these atrocities, some people continue to deny that this crime against humanity actually took place.

Fortunately, there are many Members of Congress who have been willing to rise up and take a stand against this denial. I want to take this opportunity to thank the Members who joined me in initiating a letter to President Clinton, urging him to officially recognize the Armenian genocide: FRANK PALLONE, JOHN PORTER, and MARGE ROUKEMA. Congress can only make its voice heard on this issue if people like us, Democrats and Republicans, east coast and west coast, join forces to push for the recognition of this terrible human tragedy.

I would also like to thank the Armenian National Committee, especially Elizabeth Chouldjian, for her ongoing vigilance and dedication in providing me with useful and timely information on Armenian issues. Without your help, Elizabeth, I would be unable to do this work on behalf of Armenian-Americans in my district and around the country.

Mr. Speaker, if the international community is serious about preventing crimes against humanity, it is essential for us to recognize the atrocities that occurred against the Armenian people at the beginning of this century, by honoring the memory of 1.5 million men, women, and children who perished. I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 80th anniversary of the Armenian genocide.

COMMEMORATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 80th anniversary of a profound tragedy. I am referring to the Armenian genocide of 1915 to 1923, carried out by the Ottoman Empire.

It is not a story that is widely known. There is little mention of it in our history books. It is not taught to our children in school. And it is not commemorated on the kind of scale it deserves. On behalf of the Armenians who live in my community, I take this opportunity to honor the victims of the genocide.

The Armenian genocide was the culmination of a long effort by the Ottoman Turks to destroy the Armenian people. During the decades preceding the First World War, the Ottoman government tried repeatedly to achieve this goal. In 1895 300,000 died. In 1909 another 30,000 died before the Western powers intervened to stop the bloodshed.

Unfortunately, World War I provided the cover they needed. With Europe and the United States preoccupied by war, the Ottoman

Turks carried out their massacre without outside attention or interference. The genocide began on April 24, 1915, with a sweep of Armenian leaders. It did not end until 1923 when the entire Armenian population of 2 million had been killed or deported.

It is estimated that 1.5 million Armenians died at the hands of the Ottoman Turks—half of the world's Armenian population at the time. By 1923 the Turks had successfully erased nearly all remnants of the Armenian culture which had existed in their homeland for 3,000 years.

As we look back on this tragedy today, we see the memory of the victims insulted by those who say the genocide did not happen. A well-funded propaganda campaign forces the Armenian community to prove and improve the facts of the genocide. This is itself a tragedy for a people who would rather devote their energy to commemorating the past and building the future.

I stand here today to say the genocide did happen. Nobody can erase the painful memories of the Armenian community. Nobody can deny the photos and historical references. Nobody can deny that few Armenians live where millions lived over 80 years ago.

It is our responsibility and our duty to keep the memories of the genocide alive. A world that forgets these tragedies is a world that will see them repeated again and again. The story of this and other genocides must be known by all.

We must also honor the victims who perished so brutally. We cannot right the terrible injustice inflicted upon the Armenian community and we can never heal the wounds. But by properly commemorating this tragedy, Armenians will at least know the world has not forgotten the misery of those years. Only then will Armenians begin to receive the justice they deserve.

DIVIDENDS RECEIVED DEDUCTION

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, recent news reports suggest that corporate taxpayers may be attempting to dispose of stock of other corporations through stock redemption transactions that are the economic equivalent of sales. The transactions are structured so that the redeemed corporate shareholder apparently expects to take the position that the transaction qualifies for the corporate dividends received deduction and therefore substantially avoids the payment of full tax on the gain that would apply to a sales transaction.

For example, it has been reported that Seagram Co. intends to take the position that the corporate dividends received deduction will eliminate tax on significant distributions received from DuPont Co. in a redemption of almost all the DuPont stock held by Seagram, coupled with the issuance of certain rights to reacquire DuPont stock.—See, for example Landro and Shapiro, *Hollywood Shuffle*, *Wall Street Journal* pp. A1 and A11, April 7, 1995; Sloan, *For Seagram and DuPont, a Tax Deal that No One Wants to Brandy About*, *Wash-*

ington Post p.D3, April 11, 1995; Sheppard, *Can Seagram Bail Out of DuPont without Capital Gain Tax*, *Tax Notes Today*, 95 TNT 75-4, April 10, 1995.—Moreover, it is reported that investment bankers and other advisors are actively marketing this potential transaction. We would like to express our appreciation to Congressman STEPHEN HORN for his efforts in bringing this issue to our attention.

Today we introduce legislation intended to curtail the use of such transactions immediately. We believe the approach adopted in the bill is the correct approach, given the incentives under present law for corporations to structure transactions in an attempt to obtain the benefits of the dividends received deduction. We welcome comments on the bill and recognize that additional or alternative legislative changes may also be appropriate. However, it is anticipated that any legislative change that is enacted would apply to transactions after May 3, 1995.

No inference is intended that any transaction of the type described in the proposed legislation would in fact produce the results apparently sought by the taxpayers under present law. The bill does not address and does not modify present law regarding whether a transaction would otherwise be eligible for the dividends received deduction, nor is it intended to restrict the IRS or Treasury Department from issuing guidance regarding these or other issues.

The bill is directed at corporate shareholders because it is believed that the existence of the dividends received deduction under present law creates incentives for corporate taxpayers to report transactions selectively as dividends or sales. No inference is intended that any transaction characterized as a sale under the bill necessarily would be so characterized if the shareholder were an individual.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BILL

Under the bill, except as provided in regulations, any non pro rata redemption or partial liquidation distribution to a corporate shareholder that is otherwise eligible for the dividends received deduction under section 243, 244, or 245 of the code would be treated as a sale of the stock redeemed. The bill applies to dividends to 80-percent shareholders that would qualify for the 100-percent dividends received deduction as well as to other transactions qualifying for a lesser dividends received deduction. It is not intended to apply to dividends that are eliminated between members of affiliated groups filing consolidated returns. However, it is expected that the Treasury Department will consider whether any changes to the consolidated return regulations would be necessary to prevent avoidance of the purposes of the bill.

The bill would replace the present law provision (sec. 1059(e)(1)) that requires a corporate shareholder to reduce basis—but not recognize immediate gain—in the case of certain non pro rata redemptions or partial liquidation distributions.

It is intended that the bill apply to all non pro rata redemptions except to the extent provided by regulations.

The bill retains the existing Treasury Department regulatory authority, contained in section 1059(g) of present law, to issue regulations, including regulations that provide for the application of the provision in the case of stock dividends, stock splits, reorganizations, and other similar transactions and in the case of

stock held by pass through entities. Thus, the Treasury Department can issue regulations to carry out the purposes or prevent the avoidance of the bill.

It is expected that recapitalizations or other transactions that could accomplish results similar to any non pro rata redemption or partial liquidation will also be subject to the provisions of the bill as appropriate.

It is also expected that redemptions of shares held by a partnership will be subject to the provision to the extent there are corporate partners.

There are concerns that taxpayers might seek to structure transactions to take advantage of sale treatment and inappropriately recognize losses. It is expected that the Treasury Department will by regulations address these and other concerns, including by denying losses in appropriate cases or providing rules for the allocation of basis.

It is anticipated that the private tax bar and other tax experts will provide input concerning the proposed legislation before its enactment. It is hoped that this process will identify any problems with the proposed legislation and potential improvements. Comment is encouraged in particular with respect to the loss disallowance provision, including whether the loss disallowance should be mandatory. Comment is also encouraged as to whether additional transition should be provided for existing rights to redeem contained in the terms of outstanding stock or otherwise.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The bill would be effective for redemptions occurring after May 3, 1995, unless pursuant to the terms of a written binding contract in effect on May 3, 1995 or pursuant to the terms of a tender offer outstanding on May 3, 1995.

No inference is intended regarding the tax treatment of any transaction within the scope of the bill. For example, no inference is intended that any transaction within the scope of the bill would otherwise be treated as a sale or exchange under the provisions of present law. At the same time, no inference is intended that any distribution to an individual shareholder that would be within the scope of the bill if made to a corporation should be treated as a sale or exchange to that individual because of the existence of the bill.

BROADCAST OWNERSHIP BILL

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am proud to introduce a bipartisan bill to reduce the restrictions on ownership of broadcasting stations and other media of mass communication. Congressman RALPH HALL from Texas, along with a number of my esteemed Republican colleagues support this bill which repeals antiquated rules and regulations and brings broadcasting up to date with technology. The bill states that the FCC is not to prescribe or enforce any regulations concerning cross ownership. The only rules that the FCC can make address national caps and local ownership combinations. The video marketplace has undergone significant changes. Today, most Americans have access not only to many

over-the-air broadcast channels, but also subscribe to cable, or own a home satellite receiver. With telephone company entry into the video marketplace, American consumers will have additional options from which to choose their programming. Despite all these advances in technology broadcasting should remain a vital component in the information age. Broadcast television occupies a unique position in the world of telecommunications. Broadcasting is not only the only technology available to 100 percent of American households, the content it provides is free. The only cost is for a receiver.

The bill does the following: First, states that the FCC shall not prescribe or enforce rules limiting crossownership of mediums of mass communications; second, increases the aggregate national audience reach from 25 to 35 percent upon enactment. One year later allows the cap to increase to 50 percent. The bill contains a built-in safeguard; within 2 years of enactment of the bill, the FCC is to commission a study to ensure competition in the marketplace; third, the bill allows certain station ownership combinations in a market: UHF/UHF; UHF/VHF and if the Commission determines that it will not harm competition and will not harm the preservation of a diversity of voices in the local market, VHF/VHF combinations; fourth, the bill also repeals all radio ownership restrictions.

I might add that this bill will be presented as an amendment to the communications act of 1995, which has the full support of Chairman BLILEY and Chairman FIELDS and as previously mentioned, it is bipartisan.

CONGRATULATING CHERYL
STEVENS, HONOR ROLL TEACHER

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Cheryl D. Stevens, of Roberts Elementary School in Houston, TX. Ms. Stevens has been named by the Association of Science-Technology Centers to its 1995 Honor Roll of Teachers.

The Children's Museum of Houston, which nominated Ms. Stevens for the honor roll, recognized her remarkable dedication to the world of science and teaching. Ms. Stevens excels in both at Roberts Elementary, where she teaches science to kindergarten through fifth graders. She and her students are participants in Science-by-Mail, a pen pal program designed to match fourth through ninth graders with scientists around the country. Over 20,000 kids and 20,000 teachers are involved in Science-by-Mail. In addition to Science-by-Mail's regular pen pal program, Ms. Stevens and her classes have participated in a special Science-by-Mail teleconference, Teltrain XI, a video town meeting televised around the country for scientists and students.

Ms. Stevens is also active in the Annual Meet Your Scientist Day, which will take place this year on Saturday, May 6, 1995. Over 300 school children will meet with scientists to learn more about the world of science and technology. This year, Ms. Stevens will be honored for her recognition as one of ASTC's honor roll teachers for 1995.

Ms. Stevens is a member of the Magic School Bus Advisory Committee, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Children's Museum of Houston. She also works actively on the Science and Technology Committee and the Building Blocks for a Healthy Classroom Conference at the museum.

Only 43 teachers were named to the 10th annual ASTC's honor roll. Each teacher has gone beyond the normal requirements of their school curriculum by using the resources of their local science center to inspire, educate, and stimulate students' interest in science and technology. I salute Ms. Stevens on her accomplishments and especially for her commitment to teaching. She is an outstanding role model for Houston's teachers and students. Her placement on ASTC's Honor Roll of Teachers is well-deserved.

OPENING OF THE SPECIAL EXHIBIT
"DEFENDING RELIGIOUS
LIBERTY"

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, thank you for this opportunity to speak out for religious freedom.

The worldwide religion known as the Baha'i Faith is one of the most peace-loving groups in the world—and yet one of the most consistently persecuted.

The Baha'i Faith began in Persia in the 1840's, and spread rapidly through the Middle East, where Islam has historically been dominant. Though the Baha'i Faith now has adherents all around the world, including all 50 States of the United States, its historic links to the Mideast have helped bring it repeatedly into conflict with Islam.

Islam, like most other world religions, teaches certain truths that its adherents take to be absolute. Baha'is take a different approach, seeing all religions as successive revelations, each with a partial truth.

These questions are faced, one way or another, by all men and women of conscience. And it is inevitable that many of us will come out differently on these questions. In decent societies—in free societies—we respect each other's freedom of conscience. If we seek to persuade one another, we do it in friendship, and with respect.

But in some parts of the world, force is still used to settle religious issues. In Iran, with its extremist regime, the fact that the Baha'is question Islam's claim to represent God's full and final revelation makes them a target of unceasing persecution. The fact that the Baha'i Faith arose on territory in which Islam has been dominant for some 1,400 years, and among ethnic groups with a long Islamic heritage, seems to be an unbearable irritant to the Iranian regime. They view the Baha'is as worse than mere adherents of another religion—which, in their eyes, is quite bad enough. They view them as something worse: as heretics, as conscious destroyers of Islam.

For those of us who have met Baha'i believers—even those of us who come from a religious perspective quite different from theirs—the notion that they would be destroyers of anything is simply absurd.

Yet Baha'is in Iran have no legal rights, despite being the largest religious minority in that country. More than 200 Iranian Baha'is, including women and teenage girls, have been executed for their faith since 1979. Thousands have faced torture and imprisonment for refusing to convert to Islam. Tens of thousands have lost their jobs, and been forced to repay past salaries or pensions. All Baha'i students were expelled from Iranian universities by 1982.

President Clinton has placed Iran's treatment of its Baha'i minority on a par with ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia. Given the professed intention of the Iranian regime to block the progress and development of the Baha'i Faith, I would have to agree with the President on this.

I salute my colleagues for sponsoring this exhibition on the persecution of the Baha'i Faith community. I hope it will inspire all who see it to stand up for religious freedom.

Thank you very much.

A SALUTE TO SMALL BUSINESS
WEEK

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues, as well as the American public, that the week beginning April 30 is National Small Business Week, and I would like to take this opportunity to discuss small and minority-owned businesses and the role they play in our economy.

Not all Americans realize how important small businesses are to our national economy. Although the definition of a small business is sometimes varied, the fact of the matter is that firms with less than 100 employees account for more than 98 percent of the Nation's enterprises. Furthermore, between September 1991 and September 1992, jobs in small business dominated industries increased by 177,700 which helped to offset the 400,000 job decrease in industries dominated by large businesses.

While nonminority men still own the lion's share of small businesses and still represent the largest number of sales, minority- and women-owned businesses are increasing in size and number. Minority-owned businesses have increased from approximately 380,000 in 1969 to 1.5 million today. Despite this increase, however, minorities are still not fairly represented in small business ownership; while minorities comprise nearly 20 percent of the total U.S. population, they own less than 9 percent of American businesses.

In addition to playing an important role in the national economy, minority- and women-owned businesses also tend to play important roles in their communities. In many poor, urban communities, minority-owned businesses are often the only commercial establishments available. Furthermore, as was demonstrated in a recent Department of labor study, minority- and women-owned businesses are more likely to hire minorities and women than are businesses owned by nonminority men. In short, minority- and women-owned

businesses fill voids in their communities and in the labor market that otherwise may be left empty.

Despite the importance of small and minority-owned businesses, they nevertheless face numerous problems. The primary obstacle facing most small businesses, regardless of their ownership, is the lack of capital. Despite numerous creative programs at the Federal, State, and local levels, the fact remains that capital is hard to come by.

This is especially true of minority- and women-owned businesses. In addition to the fact that minorities and women often lack the business connections and record of experience that has been so useful to many nonminority men in establishing their businesses, discrimination unfortunately also remains a problem. Further, many banks or lending institutions are hesitant to lend capital to minorities or women, especially if their business is going to be based in a poor, inner-city neighborhood.

As a member of the Small Business Committee as well as the Banking and Financial Service Committee, I am committed to do what I can to see that small and minority-owned businesses are provided with the tools necessary to succeed. Small and specifically, minority-owned businesses are too important to our national economy and our communities to allow them to falter. As we salute Small Business Week, I hope we will move forward with an agenda that supports the growth and development of small and minority-owned businesses.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD E. EDWARDS OF DELTA, OH

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Gerald E. Edwards of Delta, OH, in my district. Mr. Edwards is to be honored by his community as the 1995 Delta Citizen of the Year. The award is indeed a fitting one, as he embodies all of the best attributes of the term "good citizen."

In addition to the insurance agency that he manages and the six properties he owns and maintains, Mr. Edwards has always found the time to engage in a multitude of volunteer activities. Always one to take the lead, he is an excellent example of one who takes his civic responsibilities seriously.

Committed to his community, Mr. Edwards has served as a long-time volunteer on the Delta fire/rescue squad, including his service as a past chief of the rescue squad. He is a past president of the Delta Chamber of Commerce and past president and past district governor of the Delta Rotary Club. Equally committed to his faith, he has served as an elder of the Delta Church of Christ. Currently, Mr. Edwards serves as the president of the Delta Family FOCUS [Friends of the Community United in Service] and as president of the Delta Library Board.

Perhaps most telling of his giving nature and commitment to his community is Mr. Edwards' Thanksgiving tradition of inviting members of his community who are without a traditional Thanksgiving meal to join him and his

family for theirs. This past Thanksgiving, the Edwards family baked 30 pies, peeled 50 pounds of potatoes, cooked 5 turkeys, and picked enough green beans and served enough homemade applesauce, rolls, and coffee to feed nearly 200 people in Delta, OH, who may not have been able to experience the American tradition of Thanksgiving. He is truly an inspiration to those who know him.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring a man whose service and responsibility to his community should serve as a reminder to us all of the limitless ability of one man or woman to improve and contribute to the lives in their community. Gerald Edwards of Delta, OH, represents in many ways the true meaning of citizenship. His contributions to the village of Delta have earned him a most deserved designation as its Citizen of the Year for 1995. I am honored to have this opportunity to recognize his selflessness and to represent him in the Congress of the United States.

LOYALTY DAY IS A CELEBRATION OF AMERICA

HON. MARSHALL "MARK" SANFORD

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, Loyalty Day is a time for all Americans to challenge ourselves to capture the spirit of America, and to bring it to life in everything that we do. It is observed every May 1 as a celebration of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Loyalty Day was established by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. I am proud to pay tribute to the VFW and its members, both for the sacrifices that they have made in the service of their country, and for their dedication to the principles that made this country great. The State commander for the department of South Carolina, Keith Harper, has spent many years promoting American values. He is one of the finest Americans that I know, and I hope that every Member of this House will take the time to read his comments on Loyalty Day, and to join me in saluting the VFW for establishing this holiday.

LOYALTY DAY 1995

Of all the holidays we celebrate in this country, none gets less attention than Loyalty Day. Even Labor Day is better known. So that's why I'm happy to be here today, to share with you some thoughts on Loyalty Day and what this day is all about.

Unlike the 4th of July, it does not celebrate a specific date in our history. Unlike Veterans Day, it does not recognize a certain group of individuals. Unlike President's Day, it does not honor some of our former Presidents. Unlike Memorial Day, it does not ask us to pause and remember those who did so much for our country.

What it does is this: Loyalty Day is a celebration of America. It's a celebration of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It's a celebration of what you are and what you want to be.

In a way, Loyalty Day is a challenge. It challenges each and every one of us to capture the spirit of America and bring it to life in everything we do. Loyalty Day is a trip into the future.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars take great pride in this holiday. After all, we started it.

During the dark days of the 1920's, when America was wracked by the worst depression anyone had ever seen, many Americans began to question our Government, our economy, our politics, and our very way of life.

And where there were people with questions, there were Communists running around with their own kind of answers. They say in our hard times, good times for them to overthrow our Government.

They were everywhere. They held meetings, they marched in parades, they catered to the out-of-work and the hungry, and they even tried to get American children to join their Communist youth organizations, right here in America.

The VFW fought back, our members had given too much, suffered too much, and sacrificed too much in WWI to let a bunch of Communists take America away from us.

We held our own meetings, we helped our own out-of-work and hungry, and we began to teach the children of this country what America was all about.

And on May Day we held our own parades. That was a day the Communists had claimed as their own, the one on which they celebrated their revolution. Well, we set things straight. We made it an American holiday. And when the Communists paraded down one street, we paraded up the next.

On May 1st, 1930, we held a parade in New York City that had 10,000 VFW and Ladies Auxiliary members in it. Over 100,000 people turned out to see it.

And when the parade reached Union Square, there was a patriotic rally, with speeches and dozens of bands playing the Star Spangled Banner.

Though wracked by depression, America at heart was alive and well, and in the tough times that followed, each celebration of Loyalty Day gave new hope that America would survive. And as our VFW parades grew larger, the Communists' parades grew smaller and smaller. Today they are completely gone.

In 1955, we asked Congress to proclaim Loyalty Day a national holiday, and one of our members who was a Senator from Pennsylvania introduced that legislation in Congress.

In signing the legislation, President Eisenhower said, "The prime requisite for retaining our freedom is unswerving devotion to the liberties embodied in our Constitution."

You who came here today are the kind of people he was talking about. The kind of people who know what America stands for and who take the time and make the effort to support what America stands for.

We meet here for one day to celebrate what we enjoy everyday, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Those are the ideals on which America was founded and for which millions of Americans have fought to protect and preserve.

We carry on that fight today. We fought communism on the streets of America and on battlefields all over the world. Along the way, we fought the Axis powers in Europe, and the Japanese in the Pacific.

We paid a high price for the liberty and freedom we enjoy today. Yet, even as we meet here as free people in a strong and powerful nation, the question hangs over us; who will be our enemy tomorrow?

Will they attack us on main street or from some foreign location? No one knows. But one thing is certain, you and I will be the first line of defense. Patriotism is the best weapon you can have in any battle, and patriotism is based on knowing what your country stands for, and believing in what it stands for.

Abraham Lincoln described our American government as being a government of the

people, for the people, and by the people. As such, we determine our own future.

You and I are some of the most important people in this country. What we want today is what America will be tomorrow. Washington does not tell us what we will be, we tell them.

But as wonderful as it sounds, our government requires a lot of work from each of us. And no one knows that better than the mayors who are with us today. They are really on the frontlines.

If we want a drug-free society, we have to fight for a drug-free society. Thinking about it won't make it happen.

If we want a better education system for our children, we have to fight for it. Thinking about it won't make it happen.

If we want our American military to be the best in the world and not be thrown away piece by piece in little battles that serve no national purpose, we have to fight for it. Thinking about it won't make it happen.

Freedom and democracy require a lot of work from each of us, and you do not have to wear a uniform or carry a weapon to defend them. You just have to do what you're doing right now, taking an active part in America. And to the mayors here, I offer the full support of the VFW.

That's the purpose and that's the message of Loyalty Day. It's a day on which we discuss the future of America, and the part each of us will play in reaching those goals.

It's a day to take pride in yourself, our community, our nation and our flag.

And I thank you for taking part in our Loyalty Day celebration. God bless you, and God bless America.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH NEAS AND THE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ralph Neas and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, true leaders in the fight for civil rights. For the last 45 years the conference has worked diligently on this effort and has been successful in accomplishing some of the biggest civil rights victories in our Nation's history.

Many of these victories were won during the past 14 years under the successful leadership of Ralph Neas. Ralph has directed the lobbying, grassroots, legal research, and media efforts of the largest, oldest, and most broadly based civil rights coalition in this Nation. Ralph always believed his professional training as chief legislative assistant to two Senators and his triumph over Guillan-Barre syndrome had adequately prepared him for the challenges which were ahead for LCCR. During his tenure, Ralph served as a coalition builder as he kept the conference's diverse leadership united and effective. Through his work with LCCR, he has earned respect for his ability to build bridges between disparate communities of interest and across the spectrum of political ideologies.

The first major victory which Ralph and his LCCR colleagues won was passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1982. Bipartisanship, creativity, and leadership were all necessary to win this uphill battle. The Leadership Conference, led by Ralph exhibited all of these qualities during the almost 2-year campaign to

enact this major piece of legislation. The hard work of LCCR set the stage for what would be numerous victories throughout his next 14 years as executive director.

Ralph Neas was one of the first leaders of the mainstream civil rights movement to recognize the civil rights struggle of people with disabilities. He brought disability issues to the forefront of the civil rights struggle and was instrumental in securing the enactment of the first civil rights laws for people with disabilities, the Americans With Disabilities Act. This would not have been possible without Ralph's vision, leadership, and commitment.

Ralph is also well known as a brilliant legislative strategist. Using that skill, as well as creativity and leadership, he led the fights which resulted in the passage of several additional major legislative initiatives. These initiatives include: the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the fair housing amendments of 1988, the Japanese-American redress bill, and the Civil Rights Restoration Act.

Not only did Ralph Neas experience great legislative success as the executive director of LCCR, he also experienced great institutional successes. His astute management led to a massive growth of the conference. The organization's budget grew seven fold since 1981 and added more than 50 new national organizations. Currently, 180 national organizations with memberships totaling more than 50 million Americans now belong to the conference. This significant growth has allowed LCCR to meet new challenges as an even stronger, more united, and effective group.

In addition to his duties as executive director, Ralph Neas managed the Leadership Conference's education fund, an independent organization that supports educational activities relevant to civil rights. In this capacity, he has supervised projects promoting tolerance and diversity, has led a successful children's antidiscrimination campaign, and published books and reports on emerging civil rights issues.

This month, Ralph will step down as executive director of the Leadership Conference and will embark upon new challenges in his life and career. We can all be assured that the new challenges which lie ahead for him will be marked by continued commitment to justice and equality for all Americans.

It is my pleasure to join many Americans in thanking Ralph for his unselfish service to his Nation and its people. It is also my distinct pleasure to congratulate the Leadership Conference on its 45th anniversary. Due to the Ralph Neas and the Leadership Conference's commitment and dedication to the civil rights movement, the past 45 years have been a strong, legislative, bipartisan reaffirmation of civil rights. We are a greater Nation because of the many successful battles fought and won by Ralph Neas and the Leadership Conference on civil rights, and I know that Ralph and the LCCR will continue to lead the way towards a nation of equality, justice, and strength.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute a group of outstanding young women who will be honored with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Gold Award by Kickapoo Council of Girl Scouts in Peoria, Illinois.

All are being honored on May 7, 1995, for earning the highest achievement award in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. The Girl Scout Gold Award can be earned by girls aged 14-17, or in grades 9-12.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.6 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill five requirements: earn four interest project patches, earn the Career Exploration Pin, earn the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, earn the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling the requirements of the award is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

The earning of the Girl Scout Gold Award is a major accomplishment, and I believe all of these girls should receive the public recognition due them for this significant service to their community and their country.

Following are the honorees: Jodi King, Kelly Cox, Buffie Icenogle, Monica Knapp, Marcy Mattern, Jolene Zessin, Jennifer Isaacs, Stacey Utley, and Rachel Moreno.

CARNEGIE HILL NEIGHBORS' 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Carnegie Hill Neighbors, Inc. on this, its 25th anniversary. On May 1, Carnegie Hill Neighbors celebrated two and a half decades of outstanding service to the city of New York.

For over 25 years, the group's record of achievement in community service has been outstanding. Carnegie Hill Neighbors has been a major force in protecting thousands of New York City's most important buildings, and improving the aesthetic surroundings that we in New York have come to enjoy.

Carnegie Hill Neighbors represents a district that traverses from Museum Mile up to Third Avenue and from 86th Street to 98th Street. As the proud Member of Congress from this area, I know first-hand how Carnegie Hill Neighbors has strived to preserve 19th century brownstones, museums, prewar limestone apartment buildings, and other institutions that make up one of New York City's most unique architectural districts.

One of the group's top priorities has been to establish zoning laws which protect the architectural magnificence that exists in the city, and ensure that future buildings only add to the city's charm and beauty. In the first 3 years of its existence, Carnegie Hill Neighbors fought to tighten zoning laws on all avenues and streets, which had previously been the same liberal regulations for First, Second, and Third Avenues.

In 1985, Carnegie Hill Neighbors won rezoning to limit mid-block structures to size of brownstones. Almost 10 years later, they won an expansion of the Carnegie Hill Historic District which brought the total number of landmark buildings in the area to 400. Along with these distinguished achievements the group continues to serve its neighborhood through ongoing programs such as the Community Car Patrol Program, street cleaning, tree care, and environmental education.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to help Carnegie Hill Neighbors celebrate its 25th anniversary. I would like to personally thank and honor Elizabeth Ashby, the current president, and Fred Papert and Ron Spence, the organization's first two presidents, for their exemplary work and devotion to the preservation of our city's heritage. On behalf of the constituents of New York's 14th Congressional District, I would like to express my sincerest appreciation to the Carnegie Hill Neighbors for preserving our district's heritage and I wish them continued success over the next 25 years.

ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate a special couple from my district who will celebrate the milestone of their 60th wedding anniversary on Thursday, May 4, 1995. It is so wonderful in these turbulent times to be able to recognize Ray and Irene Sunday, a couple who have honored their vows to one another for over half a century. It is an honor to commend this couple for their life together and to offer my best wishes for the years to come.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF EXPLOSIVES FINGERPRINTING ACT

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Explosives Fingerprinting Act. This legislation is virtually identical to H.R. 1262, legislation I introduced in the 103d Congress.

Unfortunately, last month's devastating bombing in Oklahoma City demonstrates that our Nation desperately needs to implement an effective method of quickly identifying and punishing the perpetrators of terrorist bombings.

My legislation would require all explosives manufacturers to introduce high-technology additives into their explosives that will give them identifying signatures which would iden-

tify when and where the particular explosive device was made.

These additives, called taggants, are microscopic chips designed to survive explosives. Many Federal law enforcement officials, including those at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agree that taggants would be a valuable anti-terrorist tool. The use of taggants would allow agents to examine the manufacturers required paperwork to identify suspects from lists of purchasers. Identifying the source and subsequent sale of explosives is nearly impossible without taggants.

Given the effectiveness of taggants, it is discouraging that this anti-terrorist technology has not been required in the past. The reason, tragically, is that special interest groups representing the explosives industry and gun industry have not only worked to kill previous legislation to require taggants, but have also limited the amount of funding the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms can devote to developing this technology.

As a former police officer, I know how difficult criminal investigations can be. However, I know it has been as frustrating for me as it has for the rest of the Nation to witness the difficulty our law enforcement personnel have had in locating the second suspect in the Oklahoma City attack, John Doe No. 2 despite a nationwide effort to find him.

It is time to give our law enforcement officials a valuable new tool in their arsenal. I would encourage my colleagues to join me as cosponsors of this important legislation thereby taking a small step toward making sure another such terrorist attack does not occur.

Finally, as a Member of Congress who hails from New York City, the site of the World Trade Center Bombing 2 years ago, I know the fear and loss which these cowardly acts can have on a community. While the devastation which occurred in Oklahoma City is far greater than that which New York sustained, I know the people of New York have a special affinity for the suffering families and friends of the victims of this most recent tragedy. Our hearts go out to the people of Oklahoma City in this time of tragedy.

I think all Americans agree that this victimization of innocent people is a trend which we cannot allow to continue. While there will be many different proposals offered to address the threat of terrorism, I caution my colleagues to focus their attention on only those proposals which will hasten the punishment of criminals and not endorse initiatives which erode the freedoms and protections upon which our country was founded. We will not win the battle against terrorists who seek to tear our Nation apart by compromising the principles which define us.

In that regard, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting meaningful legislation, the Explosives Fingerprinting Act, which will not only identify criminals but deter them, by securing information about the purchasers of explosive devices.

TRIBUTE FOR G. PAUL CAREY

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the

death of one of my constituents, G. Paul Carey, on February 18, 1995.

Mr. Carey was born in Archbald, PA, where he lived until the age of 18. One week after graduation from Archbald High School, Mr. Carey enlisted in the Navy, serving with distinction in the South Pacific for 6 years. During this yearlong commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, it is fitting that we remember the life of one of the men who fought to end this devastating conflict.

Mr. Carey went above and beyond the call of duty, winning six Bronze Stars for defending our great Nation with courage and valor. His heroism was first demonstrated on the U.S.S. *Coney* during the battle of Latie Gulf, when, after a surprise attack, the Japanese almost annihilated the American destroyers in that area. Torpedoman 3d Class Carey received a communique from Admiral Nimitz congratulating him for the valor he exhibited during the attack.

In addition to his outstanding military record, Mr. Carey was a devoted family man. He is survived by his wife, the former Jeanne Walsh, RN, and his three sons, James, Patrick, and Paul, who will remember their father as the epitome of honor and strength.

Mr. Carey's years of hard work as a traffic manager for Golo Footwear Corp. and his dedication to church and family earned him the respect and admiration of everyone he knew. He will truly be missed.

TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. RUDOLF F. PEKSENS ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a friend and distinguished military officer, Brig. Gen. Rudolph F. Peksens, who is retiring this month after nearly three decades of service in the U.S. Air Force.

Simply put, General Peksens epitomizes all that a military officer should be: A dedicated and knowledgeable professional known for his outstanding work and his devotion to those who served under him and to the community at large.

General Peksens is a native of Boston, MA, who graduated from Tufts University in 1966 as a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps program. Following his graduation, General Peksens enlisted in the Air Force.

General Peksens has had a long and distinguished military career. He is the only Air Force officer to have flown fighter, bomber, and reconnaissance aircraft in combat. He is a command pilot with nearly 4,000 flying hours, including more than 600 hours in combat over Vietnam and Iraq. General Peksens served two combat tours in Vietnam, flying B-52's and RF-4C's. During our involvement in Operations Desert Storm and Provide Comfort, he served as vice commander and later

commander of the 7440th Combat Wing. The General flew combat missions over Iraq in the F4G Phantom II Advanced "Wild Weasel."

In his years in the Air Force, General Peksens has a long history of command. He served as commander of the joint U.S. Air Force/U.S. Army in Europe Warrior Preparation Center, the largest computer war gaming facility in the world. From July 1988 to July 1989, General Peksens commanded the 26th Reconnaissance Wing in Zweibrücken, Germany. Under his command, the wing won the annual world-wide reconnaissance competition. From July 1989 to July 1991, he commanded the 52nd Fighter Wing "Wild Weasels" at Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany. During this period, the 52nd Fighter Wing deployed early and contributed significant resources to our Nation's combat operations in the Persian Gulf war. From September 1992 to July 1994, General Peksens commanded the 410th Bomb Wing at K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base in my district in Northern Michigan. During that period of time, the wing won the U.S. Strategic Command's first Omaha Trophy as the best flying unit in that command.

General Peksens currently serves as the director of Strategy, Policy and Plans for the U.S. Southern Command in Panama. In this capacity, he is responsible for formulating the long range strategy for achieving U.S. military objectives in Latin America.

General Peksens has been recognized repeatedly for his work and valor. His decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster, the Bronze Star and the Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters.

I came to know General Peksens when he served at K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base. As the commander of K.I. Sawyer, General Peksens presided over the base at the time that it was announced for closure by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission. Understandably, this was a painful, difficult time for the residents of the Marquette area. Through these rough times, General Peksens was always there for the community, to give his advice, time and assistance. To this day, people in Marquette still speak of his commitment and caring for the area and its residents. The General's devotion and hard work earned him the respect and genuine affection of virtually every person in the Marquette/Gwinn area. He was at all times, a caring and competent professional who personally and professionally reflected the highest standards and the greatest credit on him and the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. Speaker, General Peksens is retiring this year after nearly 30 years of distinguished service to this Nation. Serving in our Nation's Armed Forces is not an easy vocation. It is difficult, dangerous work where one can be called upon to work in an office one day, and to risk your life in combat the next. The tremendous sacrifices of these military officers and their families are inspiring. In peace and war, General Peksens has given of himself for the benefit of this country. I am proud to know him, to call him a friend, to say that this Nation owes him a debt of gratitude.

While we northern Michiganders will miss General Peksens, we want to take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude for a job well done and wish him and his wife, Ruthi, well in all of their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO LAKEVIS COLEMAN: A TRUE HERO

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my personal congratulations and the thanks of our community to Lakevis Coleman of Miami, a young man who is a true American hero.

In November 1993, Lakevis Coleman heard someone crying and went to investigate. He saw that a 5-year-old girl had been assaulted and sprang into action, grabbed her attacker, held him until the Metro-Dade police arrived and then testified against him in court. Because of his efforts, a child molester was convicted of kidnapping and sexual battery and sentenced to life in prison.

Our community is safer today because Mr. Coleman—only 19 years of age—cared enough and had the presence of mind to help a defenseless child who was totally incapable of helping herself. By doing so, Mr. Coleman reaffirmed what is best in our community, and I know that my colleagues join me in recognizing his extremely important contribution.

I want to share with my colleagues an article on Lakevis Coleman that appeared in the Miami Herald.

HERO HELPS DELIVER JUSTICE

(By Manny Garcia)

Lakevis Coleman helped send a rapist to prison this week. He is not a police officer or a prosecutor, just a South Dade resident who saw a child being assaulted, grabbed her attacker, held him for police and then testified against him.

"A real hero," said Windy Johnston, chief of the Dade state attorney's office Sexual Battery Unit.

Coleman was the only eyewitness who could identify James Thomas as the man who raped the child in a wooded area, after luring her there with offers of candy. The 5-year-old girl, an elementary school student from Goulds, testified in court but could not identify Thomas, even though he sat 20 feet away.

Without Coleman, "it would have been hard to win," said Johnston, who prosecuted the case with David Shapiro.

Coleman, 19, downplayed his role.

"It could have been my little sister or cousin," he said. "If someone sees a crime, they should get involved and offer a helping hand."

It doesn't always happen that way. Just down the block from where the rape occurred, a Naples contractor was shot and paralyzed during a robbery in broad daylight. Only one person initially came forward to testify in that case, but she later backed down. The case remains in limbo.

"You have to get involved," Coleman said. "It's the only way to protect your community."

Coleman, who waxes cars for a living, helped his community at about 9:30 a.m. on Nov. 19, 1993.

"I was laying on the sofa watching TV," Coleman said. "I had a friend over and she heard someone crying. I didn't pay any attention."

But the crying did not stop, so Coleman stood up and walked outside. He saw the victim's 7-year-old sister running from the bushes, pointing at the ground and scream-

ing for help. Coleman saw Thomas trying to pull up his pants.

"What are you doing?" Coleman yelled, fast-walking toward Thomas.

"Nothing," Thomas responded.

A few feet later, Coleman arrived: "I saw the little girl. She didn't have anything on but a top."

"I looked at him. He looked at me. He tried to run. I grabbed him and threw him on the ground."

"I didn't do anything," Thomas insisted.

"Then why is she crying?" asked Coleman. Coleman told his friend to dial 911.

By then, word of the attack had spread around the neighborhood and an angry crowd surrounded Thomas. They wanted a piece of him before police arrived.

"They wanted to hurt him. I wanted to do it myself," said Coleman, who shielded Thomas from the crowd, urging them to let justice take its course.

Metro-Dade officers arrived two minutes later and hauled Thomas away. Paramedics took the girl to Jackson Memorial Hospital's Rape Treatment Center.

"He cut me. He cut me," she told doctors. Her injuries required surgery.

On Thursday, Coleman told his story to a four-woman, two-man jury. On Friday, the jury ordered lunch and, between bites of their sandwiches, convicted Thomas, 26, of kidnapping and sexual battery on a child under 12. Circuit Judge Fredericks Smith sentenced him to life in prison.

"He got what he deserved," said Coleman, who hopes to one day become a Dade County corrections officer. "I wasn't going to let him get away."

REMEMBERING A HERO—MAJ. GEN. GLENN A. PROFITT II

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1995

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, the people of Kentucky and the Nation lost a war hero and humble servant when Air Force Maj. Gen. Glenn A. Profitt II died tragically in a plane crash in Alabama on April 17.

A native of Corbin, KY, General Profitt was director of plans and operations for the Air Education and Training Command at Randolph Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX.

Profitt was in charge of jet pilot training, survival training and combat training for airlift, fighter, tanker and special operations crews.

During his 31 years of service in the Air Force, he served in Vietnam and Desert Storm receiving numerous awards and decorations, including the Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Flying Cross with six oak leaf clusters, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal with 29 oak leaf clusters and a bronze service star, the Air Force Commendation Medal, and the Combat Readiness Medal, and the National Defense Service Medal.

In Southeast Asia, General Profitt flew nearly 500 combat missions, serving almost 4 years in the region.

And, in Desert Storm, General Profitt was commander of the 15th Air Division, where he is credited with designing and implementing the most destructive air strike in history. Shortly after his successful tour in Desert Storm, he was promoted to Major General in 1992.

The general was commissioned through the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps program at Purdue University in 1964. He also received a masters degree from Webster University in Missouri and degrees from the Armed Forces Staff College and the pres-

tigious National War College in Washington, DC.

General Profit's father, Glenn Profit, served as the city manager of Corbin in the 1970's and many of his relatives still live in our area.

I am proud of Maj. Gen. Glenn A. Profit II. He placed his life in harm's way to protect and

defend his country. Then, he led a new generation into battle nearly two decades later. He gave his career to the United States Air Force, and his service must always be remembered.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 4, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 5

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 727, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, focusing on the implications of the revolution in military affairs.
SR-232A

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on issues of waste, fraud and abuse in the Medicare program.
SD-192

Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for April.
SD-106

10:30 a.m.
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
Briefing on media and press developments underway in Serbia, Kosovo and Vojvodina.
2200 Rayburn Building

MAY 8

10:00 a.m.
Budget
Business meeting, to mark up a proposed concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1996 budget for the Federal Government.
SH-216

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings with the Committee on the Judiciary to examine the role of the military in combatting terrorism.
SD-106

Judiciary
To hold hearings with the Committee on Armed Services to examine the role of the military in combatting terrorism.
SD-106

2:30 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the implementation of the Ramspeck Act, which allows congressional employees to transfer to executive branch positions under certain circumstances, focusing on procedures and restrictions of the law.
SD-342

MAY 9

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Personnel Subcommittee
Readiness Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings on S. 727, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on military family housing issues.
SR-232A

Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).
SD-406

9:45 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on National Guard and Reserve programs.
SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for military construction programs, focusing on the Navy and Air Force.
SD-138

MAY 10

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of Charles William Burton, of Texas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Enrichment Corporation, and James John Hoecker, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy.
SD-366

Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
To hold hearings on verification of applicant identity for purposes of employment and public assistance.
SD-226

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, and Food and Consumer Service, each of the Department of Agriculture.
SD-138

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking, promoting wholesale competition through

open-access non-discriminatory transmission services by public utilities (Docket No. RM 95-8-000), and recovery stranded costs by public utilities and transmitting utilities (Docket No. RM 94-7-001).
SD-366

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation.
SD-192

Labor and Human Resources
Disability Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation relating to the education of individuals with disabilities.
SD-430

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings to examine management guidelines for the future of the Smithsonian Institution.
SD-106

Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine ways the private sector can assist in making long term care more affordable and accessible.
SD-562

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.
SD-116

10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on the Agency for International Development.
SR-325

1:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine access to abortion clinics.
SD-138

2:30 p.m.
Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.
SD-226

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.
SD-192

10:00 a.m.	MAY 18	MAY 24
Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, the Senate Legal Counsel, and the Senate Office of Fair Employment Practices. SD-116	9:30 a.m. Rules and Administration To resume hearings to examine management guidelines for the future of the Smithsonian Institution. SD-106 Small Business To hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration's 7(a) business loan program. SD-628 Indian Affairs To hold oversight hearings on the recommendations of the Joint Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs/Tribal Task Force on Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. SR-4485	9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. SD-192
MAY 15		
2:00 p.m. Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Library of Congress, the Congressional Budget Office, and the U.S. Capitol Police. SD-116		
MAY 16		MAY 25
9:30 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on rural development and credit. SR-328A	10:00 a.m. Judiciary Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226	10:00 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Marketing, Inspection, and Product Promotion Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on Federal farm export programs. SR-328A
Appropriations Defense Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on environmental programs. SD-192	10:30 a.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for foreign assistance programs. SH-216	
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine NASA's space shuttle and reusable launch vehicle programs. SR-253	2:00 p.m. Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-192	MAY 26
Labor and Human Resources Disability Policy Subcommittee To resume hearings to examine proposed legislation relating to the education of individuals with disabilities. SD-430		10:00 a.m. Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the General Accounting Office, and the Office of Technology Assessment. SD-116
MAY 17	MAY 19	JUNE 6
9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine the National Academy of Public Administration's study on the Environmental Protection Agency. SD-G50	9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. SD-192	9:30 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Forestry, Conservation, and Rural Revitalization Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on resource conservation. SR-328A
Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. SD-192	10:00 a.m. Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Architect of the Capitol, and the Government Printing Office. SD-116	JUNE 7
	MAY 23	Appropriations Defense Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on intelligence programs. S-407, Capitol
	9:30 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on Federal nutrition programs. SR-328A	Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Interior. SD-138
2:00 p.m. Armed Services Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee To resume hearings on S. 727, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, focusing on dual-use technology programs. SR-232A	Appropriations Defense Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on financial management. SD-192 Indian Affairs To hold hearings on S. 479, to provide for administrative procedures to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups. SR-485	9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Service and the Selective Service System. SD-192 10:00 a.m. Judiciary Youth Violence Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine the welfare system's effect on youth violence. SD-226

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 4

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Sub-
committee
To hold hearings to examine U.S. assist-
ance programs in the Middle East.

SD-419